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'FULL TEXT' OF CHERNENKO ANSWERS TO CNN

LD011118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Konstantin U. Chernenko's Answers to Questions by Stuart H. Loory, Cable News Network correspondent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] February 1 TASS -- Follows the full text of the answers given by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to questions by Stuart H. Loory, Cable News Network correspondent:

Question: Do you think the agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva on the negotiations beginning March 12 creates the conditions needed for serious and fruitful discussions that can prevent an arms race in space and halt [perekrashcheniye] it on earth?

Answer: We have no doubts about it. As a matter of fact, the accord [dogovorrnnost] on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations does open up such an opportunity. It contains a correct scheme of solving the problem of nuclear and space arms -- the only possible one under the present conditions I would say. Today, no limitation and, still less, reduction of nuclear arms can be attained without taking effective measures which would prevent the militarization of outer space. This organic interrelationship has been clearly recorded in the joint Soviet-U.S. document.

Another fundamental point: The document explicitly states that efforts to the two sides to limit and reduce arms should ultimately lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms. I should like to recall that this is precisely what the Soviet Union consistently has been advocating since the emergence of atomic weapons. I may also point out that so far the United States has been unwilling even to talk about the subject.

A basis for negotiating in a serious and purposeful manner, I repeat, does exist. What is required now is to abide in good faith by the Geneva agreement and to strictly adhere to every part of it in practice. We are giving our delegation clearcut instructions to proceed accordingly. We expect the same from the U.S. side.

Question: Why does the Soviet Union so forcefully object to the United States' idea for a strategic defense initiative, taking into account that at present the U.S. Government is speaking only of conducting scientific research in this field?

Answer: Using the term "defense" is juggling with words. In its substance this is an offensive, or to be more precise, aggressive concept. The aim is to try to disarm the other side and deprive it of a capability to retaliate in the event of a nuclear aggression against it. To put it simply, the aim is to acquire the capability to deliver a nuclear strike counting on impunity, with an ABM "shield" to protect oneself from retaliation. This is the same old policy to achieve decisive military superiority with all the ensuing implications for peace and international security. I believe this clarifies why we are so resolutely opposed to this concept and such plans.

All talk that what is involved here has so far been limited to scientific research can only be misleading. It is to be recalled that the A-bomb also appeared as the result of scientific research under the Manhattan Project. Everyone knows how it turned out for the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then the entire world and the Americans themselves have lived under the shadow of nuclear weapons. It should not be allowed for an awesome danger to come from space now as well.

I would like to be understood correctly. We are so vigorously opposed to the arms race spreading into outer space not because we will be unable to respond to Washington's plans: If we are compelled, we shall do our utmost, as we have done more than once in the past, to protect our security and the security of our allies and friends.

But one should face the truth: The militarization of outer space would upset the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems, which is of unlimited duration, as well as many other international agreements presently in force. The militarization of outer space would not only mean in effect the end of the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, but would become a catalyst of an uncontrolled arms race in all directions.

Questions: Many U.S. officials recently have said that the new negotiations will be difficult and will not result in quick accords [dogovorennost]. Do you share that view? What do you consider to be the most serious obstacle to a successful outcome of the talks?

Answer: Indeed, we are aware of such statements made by some people in the United States, including those involved in preparations for the negotiations. The negotiations have not started yet, but there is talk already about insurmountable difficulties; public opinion is being prepared in advance for the prospect of years of fruitless discussion; there are calls not to yield to the "Geneva hypnosis" but to continue an accelerated buildup of nuclear weapons and to intensify space programs. If mention is made at all of the possibility of reaching an accords [dogovorennosti], only individual -- and naturally beneficial to the United States -- questions pertaining to nuclear weapons are meant, while it is suggested that the problem of outer space should be deferred to the Greek Calends [1st day of the ancient Roman month from which days were counted backward to the ides].

However, I would not like to make it look as if we, in the Soviet Union, expect the forthcoming negotiations to be easy. We take a realistic view of the situation and see the existing difficulties. And those are no small ones. But they are surmountable. What is required is goodwill on the part of both sides, willingness for reasonable compromises, and strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. And, it is certainly inadmissible that any steps be taken that impede constructive negotiations and run counter to the task of preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on earth.

The thinking should take a different direction -- how to create a climate favorable for the talks. There exist real opportunities for this.

Would it not be helpful for the talks and promotion of the goal jointly set by the two sides, i.e. ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons, if the United States, following the Soviet Union's example, renounce the first use of nuclear weapons? Freezing the nuclear arsenals and completely banning all nuclear weapon tests could securely put the brakes on the nuclear arms race and thus also help the talks.

Question: What effect does the state of Soviet-U.S. relations at present have on the international situation generally? How can the forthcoming talks change that situation?

Answer: Regrettably, things do not work out too well between the Soviet Union and the United States. Of course, this cannot fail to affect the general international situation which remains complicated and strained.

Indeed, agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to hold negotiations on issues central to universal security. It is only natural that this step met with approval and raised hopes throughout the world. But it is not to be overlooked that the causes of tensions existing in the world have not been eliminated. Has the United States cancelled a single of its programs which aim to achieve military superiority? No, it has not. On the contrary, in order to attain that goal the assembly line is churning out armaments at full capacity. Or perhaps the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has been discontinued? No, it has not either. Nor will the United States renounce the methods of diktat in regard to other states. The international situation today comprises both the undeclared war against Nicaragua and support for the Israeli aggression in the Middle East, and abetment of the racist terror in South Africa -- in other words, such manifestations of the policy that are rejected by an overwhelming majority of people of all continents. The peoples repudiate and condemn such policies and resolutely demand that they be ended.

To sum up, I would say that mankind is at the critical point of its history: The very future of human civilization depends on whether the major tasks facing the world today are resolved -- first and foremost that of removing the nuclear threat, preventing the militarization of outer space and using space exclusively for peaceful purposes; and combining the efforts of the peoples to resolve global economic and ecological problems.

Incidentally, I believe this also answers the second part of your question. A positive outcome of the new Soviet-U.S., negotiations on nuclear and space arms would favorably influence the world situation and would greatly contribute to solving the cardinal problems of today.

The Soviet Union will work towards this goal seeking meaningful and concrete results in Geneva. But not everything here depends on the Soviet side alone. People are not merely aware of the dramatic times we are living through; they come to understand ever more clearly where the watershed lies dividing the two major policies -- the policy of peace and the course aimed at war preparations. The peoples and governments resolutely speak in favor of a healthier international situation, halting the arms race, ensuring peaceful outer space, and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. Just recently this was rightly and forcefully stated by the heads of state or government of India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, Argentina, and Greece in a declaration adopted in New Delhi.

This is the imperative for our two countries following from their high responsibility before the present and future generations.

Shorter TASS Version

LD011141 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Konstantin U. Chernenko's Answers to Questions by Stuart H. Loory, Cable News Network Correspondent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 1 -- TASS - The Soviet Union has no doubts that agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the negotiations beginning March 12 creates the conditions for a serious and fruitful consideration of questions relating to the prevention of the arms race in space and elimination it on earth. This was stated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K.U. Chernenko in his answers to questions by Stuart H. Loory, Cable News Network correspondent.

It is pointed out in Konstantin Chernenko's answers circulated here today that the agreement on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations "contains a correct scheme of solving the problem of nuclear and space arms -- the only possible one, I would say, under the present conditions."

"Today, no limitation and, still less, reduction of nuclear arms can be attained without taking effective measures which would prevent the militarization of outer space," Konstantin Chernenko emphasized. This organic interrelationship has been clearly recorded in the joint Soviet-U.S. document, he noted. The Soviet leader also pointed to the provision stated in the document that the efforts of the two sides to limit and reduce arms should ultimately lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms. He recalled that this is precisely what the Soviet Union had been consistently advocating since the emergency of atomic weapons. "I may also point out", he added, "that so far the United States has been unwilling even to talk on the subject".

Explaining the Soviet Union's opposition to the United States idea for a "strategic defense initiative," Konstantin Chernenko said that using the term "defense" was juggling with words. "In its substance this is an offensive, or to be more precise, aggressive concept," he stressed.

Answering the question if he shared the view of American officials who were asserting that the new negotiations would not result in quick agreements, the Soviet leader said that the Soviet Union saw the existing difficulties but believed them surmountable. "What is required is good will on the part of either side, willingness for reasonable compromises and strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. And it is certainly inadmissible that any steps be taken impeding constructive negotiations and running counter the task of preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on earth".

Touching upon the state of Soviet-American relations at present, Konstantin Chernenko noted that things did not work out too well yet. This cannot fail to affect the general international situation which remains complicated and strained. A positive outcome of the new Soviet-American negotiations, Konstantin Chernenko outlined, "would favourably influence the world situation, would greatly contribute to solving the cardinal problems of today."

"The Soviet Union will work towards this goal seeking meaningful and concrete results in Geneva. But not everything here depends on the Soviet side alone".

USSR MAY TAKE STEPS BEFORE SDI 'RESEARCH' OVER

LD311702 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst for military problems Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Washington's intention to go on with the implementation of the program of preparations for "star wars" evokes serious concern all over the world. The attempts of the U.S. Administration to present things in such a way as though these preparations included at the moment only "research work" and were not at all fraught with the threat of the deployment of weapon systems obviously lack elementary logic and are aimed at deceiving the world public.

And really, it not for a museum of banned weapons which mankind might create sometime that hundreds of thousands of scientists, engineers and other specialists are working these days in the U.S. aerospace and aviation industry and in research centres.

Besides, the "price" of such "exhibits" would be too great for any museum, since in the coming five years alone the U.S. is planning to spend 26 billion dollars for the work in the sphere of the large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

The so-called "strategic defense initiative" which, according to the Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, is very dear to the President and is regarded by the head of the White House as one of priority tasks is obviously aimed at being put into practice. The head of the Pentagon does not conceal it and states point-blank that, first of all, the U.S. should see to it that a real and absolutely reliable defense system be created in the course of the research work, and in this case the U.S. would undoubtedly be willing to discuss methods of deployment.

So, it is not because of the love of "pure" science and new discoveries that the U.S. carries on research and design work in the sphere of space weapons. The purpose of this work is obviously to create such conditions under which Washington could at once take a decision on the deployment of a comprehensive ABM system and put the opposite side before the accomplished fact.

What can such actions lead to? The immediate result will be that the USSR will not be able to remain aloof to these developments and patiently wait for the U.S. to be over with the "research stage". It will have to take necessary steps. The risk is too great: In condition of an approximate parity in offensive nuclear weapons the creation by one of the sides of a large-scale ABM system would give strategic advantages to it and would create an illusion that it could become the first to deliver a nuclear strike and get off with it. The arms race would be spread to outer space.

In these conditions it would be useless to talk about the consolidation of strategic stability, to negotiate the termination of the arms race on the earth, on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. On the contrary, one of the possible ways of restoring strategic balance would be the consolidation of the nuclear potential of the country compelled to take reply measures. The basis of the Soviet-American talks would be put in jeopardy. Moreover, the international-legal system, created in the 70's with so much difficulty, which is still curbing the arms race in some spheres would be threatened as well.

The program of "star wars" has not yet become too complicated from the practical point of view, and for this reason there still exists a possibility to prevent the militarisation of outer space. Sober-minded politicians, including in the U.S., maintain that as a result of the Geneva agreement between A. Gromyko and G. Shultz an exceptional possibility has emerged to stop the arms race in outer space before it is started. After it is started, it will be much more difficult to do it.

This is why the Soviet Union urges the United States to approach the coming talks on space and nuclear weapons with an utmost sense of responsibility, to strictly observe all the items of the agreement reached in Geneva. Palliative measures in the solution of the problem of non-militarisation of outer space will be of no use. The continuation by Washington of the work in the sphere of ABM systems with space-based elements will in no way bring the sides closer to the set target -- the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. They will only "help" mankind make another step along the dangerous way to "star wars".

SOLTON VIEWS NATO INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROPOSAL

LD311443 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the Soviet delegation has submitted a new, important document.

It contains the main provisions of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining relations of peace. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Solton writes:

The purpose of the treaty is to reduce to the minimum the likelihood of war, both nuclear and conventional, and not only in Europe. The Soviet Union suggests that all the participants in the conference -- that is, 33 European countries and also the United States and Canada -- pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against each other, that is to exclude the use of military force altogether. They would take such a commitment also as regards third countries, including neutral and nonaligned ones, so the treaty would be of a universal character. If there appeared the danger of war or the use of military force the signatories to the treaty would hold urgent consultations in order to prevent the conflict. At the same time the treaty would not restrict anyone's right to individual or collective defense in accordance with article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Another provision is also very important. The signatories to the treaty would be working actively to prevent the militarization of space, a danger that threatens all people, and also to end the nuclear and conventional arms race. Without any doubt the signing of such a treaty would help to improve the situation both in Europe and far outside it. The treaty would be open to all countries, but the first to sign it could be the countries belonging to the Warsaw treaty organization and NATO, the two biggest military and political groups confronting each other. The socialist countries have long expressed readiness to do that. Actually that was their joint initiative, and they came out with it already 2 years ago and then confirmed it at the Stockholm conference.

As for the NATO leaders, who keep talking about the defensive nature of the bloc, they avoid considering the initiative seriously. They have advanced a so-called package proposal on exchange of military information. The package actually represents a desire to legalize the gathering of spy information about the military potentials of the Warsaw treaty countries while the main NATO country, that is the United States, would be free of any control making military preparations. And at the new session in Stockholm, which has just begun, the NATO countries repeated their proposal only in a somewhat modernized form.

Such an approach hardly corresponds to the spirit and objectives of the conference which has been convened to work out confidence-building measures among countries, strengthen international security and help ensure disarmament.

U.S., USSR COMMENTS AT UN CONFERENCE CITED

LD010943 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 1 TASS - TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

A conference devoted to the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race has taken place here within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the United Nations. It was attended by representatives of the U.N. member countries and by delegates of non-governmental organisations.

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out in a message to the participants in the forum the need to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The achievement of that goal is fundamental to the activity of the international community and constitutes and essential precondition for the accomplishment of all the aspirations of mankind.

Delegates to the conference urged the general and complete ending of nuclear weapons tests as a constructive step towards restricting the arms race. Retired Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll Jr., deputy director of the Washingto Centre for Defence Information, stated that there were no objective obstacles to the solution of that problem. Modern technology, Herbert Scoville Jr., president of teh Arms Control Association, noted, makes the problem of verification of a nuclear weapons tests ban quite possible to resolve

The Soviet Union, Vladimir Shustov, a deputy permanent representative of the USSR to che United Nations, stressed, is prepared along with taking other important measures immediately to conclude an agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests. He pointed out that Soviet proposals to this effect had been fully supported by the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member countries.

The American delegate Wayne Merry claimed, without any grounds, that the USA was committed to ending nuclear weapons tests. Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that precisely because of Washington's obstructionist position agreements on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and an accord on the threshold for nuclear weapons tests, signed several years ago, cannot be put into effect.

WEINBERGER CALL FOR SPEEDIER ARMS CREATION HIT

LD311736 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made a call again for speeding up the creation of new generations of strategic armaments and of the "research" on the program of large-scale ABM system with space-basing elements. In an interview to Western news agencies on Tuesday [29 January], the Pentagon's chief insisted that it is imperative for the USA to build up those kinds of arms. Touching upon the ambitious "strategic defence initiative", Weinberger tried to present it as the only possibility of ensuring peace.

This is a demagogical assertion. It contradicts the truth. Indeed, would not the creation of space arms cause a new, still more dangerous spiral in the arms race? And this, far from consolidating strategic stability in the world and national security, would lead to cardinal disruption of the present parity which serves as the main stabilizing factor.

The calculations to protect the United States from retaliation by means of a large-scale ABM system in case the U.S. deals the first nuclear strike are absolutely untenable. The creation of space arms by the United States would lead to the emergence of weapon systems counteracting them. So the talk about some sort of "defensive anti-missile shield" which the Pentagon's chief repeats is nothing more than an attempt to conceal the real, offensive nature of the planned nuclear missile system, the system which is to serve as first-strike weapons.

The U.S. defence secretary asserts in the interview that the deployment of large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing will make the present nuclear weapons "obsolete". Then why spend tens, if not hundreds of billions of dollars to create such a system, while it is much simpler to carry the matters to complete and ultimate scrapping of nuclear weapons, the way the Soviet Union suggests?

According to the logic of the Pentagon's chief, in order to embark on disarmament, one should be arming still more, spreading the arms race to space.

This is a militaristic logic, indeed. In reality, if the militarization of space were prevented, a real possibility for a substantial lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation would open.

The rhetoric to which the U.S. defence secretary makes a recourse is aimed at concealing the real essence of the plan of "star wars" on which those who would like to achieve military superiority for the USA pin so much hope. But the Soviet Union has declared authoritatively more than once that such calculations will not come ture. The USSR is sincerely striving to close new channels for the arms race and at the same time to advance along the road of limitation and reduction of the existing nuclear armaments on the principles of equality and equal security.

CONCERN OVER 'STAR WARS' PLANS EXPRESSED

Scientist on Harmful Effect

LD011248 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- The beginning of the militarisation of space can put an end to the hopes for the achievement of Soviet-U.S. accords on major strategic problems, Academician Horis Raushenbakh, a notable Soviet scientist, believes.

"I am not a politician and will not try to evaluate the political consequences of militarisation although it is my view that the situation, complex as it is, will be further aggravated. But I can say with certainty as a specialist that the existence of tested and deployed components of a space anti-missile system, even on a limited scale, will make talks extremely difficult even if there is political goodwill."

The introduction of another, qualitatively new component into the structure of the strategic forces of one or both sides, the academician says, will warp the entire system of assessment of the strategic balance, most probably, the two leading nuclear powers will go different roads in the development of a space-based ABM system, as was the case with strategic offensive weapons, which will worsen the asymmetry of their strategic forces.

This asymmetry can grow even worse, the Soviet academician says, in view of the potential means of counteraction -- space weapons counter systems -- and those systems which can be developed to attack counter systems. "The first steps in the militarisation of space will trigger a chain reaction of the development of new and new weapons systems, which will lead to the extraordinary complication of the strategic balance and aggravate uncertainty in military and political decision-making," he believes.

"It can be said with a large degree of certainty that the probability of erroneous decisions in crisis situations will grow considerably as a result of the development of a space-based ABM system. Strategic stability will therefore be diminished, although the sides will preserve rough parity in strategic weapons," the academician notes.

Chernyshev Views Dangers

LD011120 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The world is worried by Washington's intention to go ahead with its "star wars" program. The attempts of the U.S. Administration to convince public opinion that "star wars" preparations so far consist only of "research" and are not fraught with the deployment of operational systems obviously lack elementary logic and are intended to mislead the world public.

Indeed, it is not for a future museum of prohibited weapons, which man kind will establish one day, that hundreds of thousands of scientists, engineers, technicians and workers in the U.S. airspace industry and research centres are working. And the cost of such "exhibits" would be exorbitant: During the next five years alone the USA plans to spend 26 billion dollars on the development of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based components.

The "strategic defence initiative," which U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger characterises as very dear to the President and which the President himself considers one of the priority tasks, is obviously planned to be translated into practice. The Pentagon chief makes no secret of this anyway, stressing that first America should take care to develop in the course of research a feasible defence system, an absolutely reliable defence system, and that afterwards modes of its deployment will undoubtedly be discussed.

It is therefore not out of love for "pure science" and new discoveries that the United States is conducting research and development work on space weapons. This work is obviously intended to create conditions enabling Washington merely to take the decision on the deployment of a comprehensive ABM system and face the other side with a fait accompli.

What can these actions lead to? To begin with, the Soviet Union will not sit on its hands, waiting for the Americans to finish their "research," but will be forced to take adequate measures. The risks are too high: The development by one side of a large ABM system under conditions of rough parity in offensive nuclear weapons would give it strategic advantage and the illusory hope to deliver with impunity the first nuclear strike. The arms race would be spread into space.

In this situation it would be senseless to talk about strengthening strategic stability and impossible to seek accords on ending the arms race on earth and on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Conversely, one of the possible ways of restoring the strategic balance would be for the side forced to take measures in response to build up further its nuclear potential. The basis of Soviet-American talks would be jeopardized. Moreover, a threat has emerged for the existing international legal system developed with so much effort during the 1970's, and that system is so far containing the arms race in some areas.

The "star wars" program has not yet reached the point of practical implementation and therefore it is still possible to prevent the militarization of space. Sensible politicians in the USA itself warn that the Geneva agreement between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz created an exceptional opportunity to stop the space arms race before it has begun. It will be far more difficult to do so after it has started in earnest.

That is why the Soviet Union urges the United States to conduct the forthcoming talks on space and nuclear weapons seriously and responsibly and strictly to observe the accord reached in Geneva in all its parts. Half measures in resolving the problem of non-militarisation of space will be useless. Continued research into ABM defences with space-based components by Washington will not bring the sides nearer to their ultimate objective of eliminating nuclear weapons fully and everywhere. They can only "help" mankind to take a step on the dangerous path to "star wars."

Chervov Examines Issues

AU282250 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Jan 85 p 5

[NOVOSTI commentary by Colonel General Chervov: "'Star Wars' -- A Question of Life and Death"]

[Text] Recently American Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger again declared that the so-called U.S. strategic defense initiative, which would finally lead to the militarization of space, "is the noblest project that also is justified morally." It is not without hypocrisy to call a renewed escalation of the arms race a "noble project." Only blind people can overlook the provocative consequences of the star wars concept. It threatens to expand the arms race beyond the borders of the earth as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stated in his recent interview on questions of disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States. Nothing will be able to stop or limit it. "Talking about the so-called star wars, about large-scale missile defense systems, means talking of life and death," Gromyko impressively stated before the journalists.

This concept is dangerous for several reasons: Its implementation would break the temporally unlimited [unbefristete] 1972 Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of missile defense systems that bans the development and deployment of missile defense components in space. A violation of the agreement on missile defense would inevitably lead to an escalation of the arms race with strategic offensive weapons. The logic here is simple: If one side develops an "impenetrable missile defense shield" and means for a first strike, the other side must take the necessary measures to develop strategic weapons that can solve their task despite such an "impenetrable shield."

The prospects of arms control depend to an essential degree on the preservation of the missile defense agreement. Therefore, in order to strengthen strategic stability, there must be an absolute categorical and unambiguous renunciation of the development of multifaceted systems of missile defense and an exact adherence to the unlimited agreement on missile defense which represents an extremely important document in the field of limiting strategic armaments.

For this reason it is so important -- the Soviet foreign minister very resolutely stressed again and again -- to link the prevention of the arms race in space with the problems of reducing strategic offensive weapons and intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and to form one joint complex of all three components in the forthcoming negotiations.

U.S. space plans could undermine the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties and, such multilateral agreements as the 1963 treaty on banning nuclear tests in the three spheres, the 1967 treaty on the principles of the work of states in research and utilization of space, banning the deployment of mass destruction weapons in space, and the 1977 convention on the banning of hostile influences on the environment.

The U.S. star wars concept was assessed by scientists in the United States itself as being very doubtful from a scientific-technological viewpoint. It is practically impossible to create an "absolutely reliable missile defense" and an "absolutely impenetrable shield." If such ideas are propagated, they are directed at disinforming the American people and the West Europeans.

Washington's space plans contain above all the development of a broadly faceted system of missile defense with elements that are deployed in space. In the next 5 years $26 billion will be spent on research in developing missile defense systems.

In order to disguise one's policy, the course toward space, militarization dishonest tricks are used. The other side is charged with one's own sins. Thus the falsification, "The Soviet Military Doctrine on Space," issued by the Pentagon maintains that the Soviet space research programs have only military purposes. One can only advise the authors of this falsification to turn to the United Nations for information, where every year a detailed report on the work carried out by the Soviet Union in space is submitted. According to UN information, Soviet policy contains neither aggressiveness nor thinking in offensive terms and certainly no references to military doctrines in space. The Pentagon falsification ultimately wants to take the specter of the "Soviet threat" into space too and to disguise its own activities for militarizing space.

It is, however, illusory to assume that the USSR is not in a position to react accordingly to the development of offensive space weapons. The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated that it is able to react adequately to any threat of war. However, the USSR most resolutely opposes any military competition in space. It is a consistent advocate of agreements in all fields of nuclear armament which would permit to leave space in peace forever.

U.S., USSR VIEWS PRIOR TO ARMS TALKS EXAMINED

LD312117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Broad circles of the international public are highly appraising the accord on the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons. A commentary on the latest news: At the microphone is Nikolay Shishlin:

The new Soviet-U.S. talks which open in 6 weeks in Geneva continue to remain the central event in international life. The Soviet approach to the talks was outlined with the utmost clarity both in the message from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the peace supporters and in the famous conversation between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and political observers. The Soviet Union's starting point is that the problems which will be discussed at the new talks are mutually linked and that it is necessary to try move forward in all directions, oriented toward the refusal to allow the militarization of space, toward the lowering of the level of military confrontation, and being guided by the principle of equality and identical security for both sides.

As for Washington's view, it is quite contradictory, and this contradiction is present in the statements of the U.S. President himself. On the one hand, he considers it necessary constantly to stress that he attaches priority significance both to achieving an accord with the Soviet Union and to holding talks which will yield real results; on the other hand, with no less insistence, he urges the advancement of all the massive U.S. military programs and above all the strategic defense initiative which, translated into more intelligible language, means plans for the militarization of space.

All the same, I would like to note that the psychological climate in 1985 is changing. The United States' allies are obviously shuddering at the vigor of Washington's actions concerning the massive buildup of its weapons. This is true of Italy, Britain to a certain extent, and certain other U.S. allies.

And of course, particular attention should be paid to the Delhi declaration by the leaders of six states who came out with an unambiguous appeal to all nuclear states not to permit the militarization of space and to move to the complete cessation of nuclear weapons testing. And as you remember, these six states previously proposed a freeze of the existing nuclear weapons. It should be stated that this position is completely consonant with both the interests of ensuring a lasting peace and with those initiatives that the Soviet Union and our socialist friends have come forward with on repeated occasions.

And so, when talking now about the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. talks it has to be acknowledged that the difficulties are great, but, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed repeatedly, the Soviet Union is ready to go its part of the way. It is important that those who sit down at the other side of the table where the talks are to be held also go their part of the way.

ARBATOV SPEAKS ON ARMS TALKS, CHERNENKO'S HEALTH

NC010950 Athens TA NEA in Greek 31 Jan 85 pp 11, 13

[Text] In an exclusive interview [date of interview not given] to TA NEA correspondent Angelos Stangos, Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the U.S. and Canada Institute of Moscow of the USSR Academy of Sciences, warned that the United States will make a serious mistake if it tries to use as trump card the plan for the militarization of space during the Geneva talks for the reduction in nuclear arms.

Georgiy Arbatov who is currently in Athens for the Athens meeting for peace and disarmament, is one of the most appropriate Soviet figures to analyze U.S.-Soviet relations and explain Soviet positions on international problems. In his interview, which is carried by TA NEA today, Georgiy Arbatov analyzes the logic with which the Soviet Union returns to the Geneva talks. He explains the reasons that led the United States to the decision to agree to new talks. He gives Moscow's views on the questions of nuclear disarmament. He stresses that Prime Minister Andreas Y. Papandreou will be the recipient of the comprehensive Soviet positions toward the initiative of the "six" [leaders] for peace, and also predicts that the reaction will be positive. He also presents the Soviet Union's position on the question of nuclear-free zones.

In his interview, Georgiy Arbatov "disperses" in a way the rumors about the seriousness of CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's sickness by stating that he continues to take an "active part" in the daily government and party affairs. However, he indirectly indicates that Chernenko is sick.

[Stangos] Mr Arbatov, what has changed today in connection with the end of 1983, so that U.S.-Soviet talks will resume in Geneva on 12 March with the goal of reducing nuclear arms?

[Arbatov] I would say that the first thing that has changed is the agreement for the resumption of the talks on 12 March on strategic nuclear arms, on medium-range missiles, and on the nonmilitarization of space. And, of course, this is very good that we have come to such an agreement.

I must be very careful because I do not want to harm the climate of the talks; on the other hand, I must be sincere as well. Thus, if you take the period from the end of 1983 up to now, there has been a minor improvement in the atmosphere and some hopes, and there is the fact that the talks will resume. But if you look at things more closely, if you come in touch with reality, with the substance of the matter, now we have a greater number of and more dangerous arms in Europe.

We have also advanced very much toward the creation of more arms, strategic arms; thus, from this viewpoint we do not have any positive change.

Therefore, if you accept the view that the arms race in itself is dangerous -- I fully believe this -- then we are in a situation more dangerous than that at the end of 1983. Of course, from the political point of view, we now have an opportunity to show our political will, if there is one, for an agreement that will go deep. But this requires something more than talks. The talks are tools. What is needed is a change in policy because in our own view, and this is well known, the entire deterioration of our relations with the United States and the new round of the arms race resulted from a sudden U.S. change in policy.

The United States deliberately abandoned the policy of detente and decided to follow another policy. It decided to gain superiority over us and to stop the talks in order to advance toward stronger positions.

[Stangos] But, as you have said, there is a better climate today....

[Arbatov] A slightly better climate...

[Stangos] Fine, a slightly better climate, but, as I understand it, the talks stopped in 1983 as a result of the "dual" policy -- the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles with a parallel continuation of the talks -- upon which the United States insisted. Since that time, the United States has deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe and, in addition, they promote the SDI idea of strategic defense initiative, better known as the militarization of space or as "star wars." Could we not then say that in some manner, the Soviet Union is returning to the talks from a weaker position since the United States now has more weapons to negotiate over? Do you consider this viewpoint correct?

[Arbatov] No, I do not see things in this way. Consider the nuclear zones in Europe. We did not stop the talks only because the Americans started the missile deployment and, as a result, there was no basis for negotiation; we also blocked every possibility that the Americans could gain supremacy. Thus, we also deployed certain weapons. We did not like this, and we considered that it would have been better had we reached some agreement, a certain balance at a lower level of armaments. It takes two to dance, however.

From this viewpoint, therefore, the balance did not change. I believe that if the Americans think they can use space arms as a negotiating weapon, they are making a serious mistake, even though I do not rule out something like this. On the other hand, the cost of the arms competition is becoming increasingly heavier, even for the richest country of the world. The number one U.S. problem today is the budget deficit, and the cause of this deficit is the huge military expenditures.

This is why today they are in a very critical state both on the domestic front and politically. I believe that the budget deficit, and what expenditures they will cut and how they will be cut, will become the greatest political problem [for the United States] and the center of a debate as well as a political conflict during the next 1 or 2 years and particularly prior to the congressional elections (in 2 years).

It will be difficult for the members of Congress, even for the more conservative Republicans, to go to the next elections with further cuts in nonstrategic sectors, in social and economic sectors, without making cuts, even minimal cuts in the military sector. This, therefore, is one of the things which today could alter the situation.

I also believe the political situation in the world has changed during the last 2 years. The world has come to increasingly understand how dangerous the arms race is, and I believe that both the superpowers feel this pressure. For us it is welcome pressure. I do not know about the Americans. They must say this for themselves. I do not, however, believe that this pressure is much welcomed by international public opinion and by the various governments. This initiative of the five continents [as published] (this has to do with the initiative of the six) is one example.

Now, to why we returned to the talks. This is because even though we had all these arguments against the Americans and their behavior, we could not afford to lose the opportunity, if there is an opportunity, of stopping the arms race for all weapons, including space weapons. In this sense, we are not returning to the negotiations of the past which proved unsuccessful. These are completely new talks, and we shall see how they go. I have my own doubts, but I hope the talks go well. We should not be pessimistic over talks that have not yet started. There are, however, people in the United States who want to isolate these talks from U.S. public opinion, from world public opinion, and even from the U.S. Congress.

[Stangos] Therefore, you believe that domestic pressure, mainly economic, as well as the pressure from international public opinion have compelled the United States to come to the negotiating table?

[Arbatov] There is domestic political pressure as well; this is from Congress because as you know there is a strong movement in the United States for freezing the arms race. Probably these people saw last year that an unprecedented danger was being created, a danger that threatened not only civilization but also the human race, and this may have awakened an unprecedented instinct for survival. The last 2 years have also been instructive. Men of medicine spoke of their concern, men of science spoke of the "nuclear winter" although never before during the postwar years had the arms race reached such a dangerous point. Never before had the antinuclear movement and antinuclear mentality developed so rapidly and openly among such broad strata of people.

In the past those who adopted a position in favor of peace and against nuclear arms were leftists. Now this has changed. Antiwar and antinuclear movements have now developed in regions with very conservative people. And this is a very important change, because politically it is different. Of course, not much time is left and everything conducive to disarmament is welcomed.

[Stangos] However, it is well known that the two sides will go to Geneva with different approaches. The U.S. side believes that the separate talks on strategic arms, medium-range missiles, and the militarization of space are linked, but an agreement on one of three issues can be signed even though talks on the others will be continuing. The Soviet side maintains that the three issues are absolutely connected and this is how they should be viewed, thus obviously implying that the likely agreements must be simultaneous and supplement one another or else there will be no agreements. Therefore, do you not think this different approach makes it almost impossible to achieve a positive result?

[Arbatov] According to our understanding in Geneva, the Americans agreed that not only are the three matters connected, but they are also dependent on each other. You cannot possibly agree to reduce your defensive arms if you are not sure the other side will not develop defensive arms.

This mutual connection is an old story and we faced it for the first time in 1972 -- the Americans particularly insisted -- when the prerequisite for an agreement at SALT I was not to develop an antiballistic missile system (ABM).

Up to now we have coexisted based on the principle of "deterrence". This was not the best we could have, but it has functioned somewhat. But it no longer has much future. Therefore, we must decide where we will go after the principle of "deterrence." Shall we proceed toward developing warmaking potential -- this would be something terrible -- or shall we proceed toward disarmament and detente and toward a peaceful international relationship. You cannot have both. Thus, if they develop their defense systems, then we must also develop not only our defense systems but also missiles which would be able to penetrate their defense. This is so because today we have no reason to trust the Americans very much. We suspect that if we were militarily weak, we would have the same fate as Grenada, for example. What would be the difference? There, the excuse was that the Russians were behind [the situation]; thus, what would they do with the Russians themselves if we were militarily weak and an easy prey for them?

The Soviet Union cannot allow such a thing to happen. It knows from history and from secret documents that have been declassified that the Americans had bad intentions toward it. There had been many plans before we came to an agreement, and only when the Americans understood that any attempt to destroy the Soviet Union would be tantamount to suicide for the United States was a climate for productive talks created.

[Stangos] The United States, however, argues that you have the advantage in nuclear arms and that it must catch up.

[Arbatov] This is the old goal upon which the armaments race has been based since the 1950's. There was a big gap in the number of bombers during this time which, however, never existed. There was a big gap in the number of missiles during the 1960's which, naturally, never existed. At that time, by contrast, we had 4 intercontinental antiballistic missiles and the Americans had 40. They also made a great leap forward by very quickly developing other missiles during Kennedy's presidency and McNamara's tenure as secretary of defense.

They later realized that there was not such a big gap and began slowing down their programs. The problems, however, remained, for in the meantime they had deployed thousands of Minutemen, more than 600 missile launchers, submarines, and so forth. And they continued to discover more gaps.

The Soviet budget is 390 billion rubles. Our budget is different from the budget of a capialist country. This is because all allocations come from it -- industry, science, the entire education system, health, housing, and, naturally, defense. Consequently, it is possible that the figures at issue may be questioned at times with respect to our defense expenditures, but the total sum of the budget is never questioned because technically it cannot be distorted. During the same year that the Soviet budget was 390 billion rubles, the Americans and their allies spent more than that amount on military expenditures.

This demonstrates the apparatus existing in the United States. It cannot guarantee such amounts of money for a dangerous thing such as war without lying to the people. This is why it has perfected the art. The Madison Avenue ways are well known. There are excellent professionals in public relations, particularly in the present U.S. Administration, where even the President is a professional.

[Stangos] **Earlier,** you spoke about international pressure brought to bear upon the U.S. Administration so it would participate in the talks on nuclear arms reduction. Do you consider the initiative of the "Six" to be part of this pressure?

[Arbatov] We call it the initiative of the five continents. I believe it is an important initiative which could become even more important. This is also one of the manifestations which proves that the world does not agree to remain disinterested while there are unpleasant developments. This is because you well know that two superpowers could start a war -- even one great power could start a war -- but there would be victims throughout the world. In reality the arms race is even now killing people. It is killing many people.

Money is channeled in the wrong directions, and the economic situation is deteriorating. All these things create a climate in which extremely bloody local wars break out and continue for years, such as between Iran and Iraq.

The New Delhi meeting was the second initiative of the five continents and I believe it will continue to draw increasing attention. It is impossible that countries with such an internationally good reputation from different groups of countries should be ignored. One belongs to NATO, another is neutral, and several are nonaligned with different ideologies, different friends, but they all speak about the most vital thing existing in the world -- peace. This initiative has created great interest in the Soviet Union.

[Stangos] I do believe that the Soviet Union faces this initiative in a positive way and that relevant statements have already been made...

[Arbatov] I do not know anything about statements. In a few days, however, Papandreou will be going to Moscow and will have the opportunity to discuss things and to become the recipient of the complete Soviet Government reply to the initiative. Our reaction, however, could not have been negative because in essence the basic points of the initiative are very close to our views on the greatest issue in today's international situation.

We believe that if the arms race continues as it is today it will not suddenly stop. This is because the diplomatic process is becoming increasingly slower by comparison to the military and the technological process. Thus, we are condemned to discuss the problems of yesterday and the day before yesterday. If someone who is racing wants to look behind him, he must first stop, look around, and discuss things. This must also apply to armaments, and it is a safe process for all. Nobody's security is endangered. With the vast potential for mass extinction, stopping the arms race for 1 year is not the final solution, but it is a way to smooth relations and start talks. U.S. security will not be endangered if the arms race is stopped for 1 year.

This is why it would be extremely dangerous if we opened up a new front for competition in space. This would be extremely costly and destablizing. Many men of science even argue that it will prove impossible to use space effectively for military purposes and that something of this sort exists only in the imagination of certain people. At the same time, however, it would also be extremely destablizing. It is a delusionary and, at the same time, destablizing factor, and it creates a worse situation.

[Stangos] It is argued by some that the side that first develops the ability to "strike" from space will be able to fully control the situation and that it is this very fact that gives the effort to militarize space the power to destabilize the situation.

This is because if the other side realizes it is lagging behind in the race, it could possible deliver the "first strike" before it loses the game.

[Arbatov] You are right, because the term "defense" is very deceiving. In such an eventuality, we would have a "defensive action" aimed at neutralizing the aggressive weapons of the other side so that it may avoid "punishment." In other words, we would have a collapse of this balance which for good or bad has maintained the peace to date, because both sides knew that if they delivered the "first strike" there would be retaliation which would also wipe them out completely. Thus, they preferred not to deliver the "first strike."

Certain men of science believe that this idea of militarizing space could work in 500 years. Even, however, if militarization of space becomes possible in the form of a "defense system," deployment of, ABM system will have to be 100-percent impenetrable if it is to be of any value at all. If it is only 95-percent impenetrable and the other side has 40,000 nuclear warheads, that the 5 percent that will be able to penetrate will be more than sufficient to destroy everything. If, again, it is 99-percent impenetrable, then the only thing the other side has to do is to manufacture more nuclear warheads. This, however, would create a destabilizing situation if, of course, it is at all feasible to create such a system and if the Americans do not destroy themselves trying to create it.

If, once again, the impossible is achieved, then tell me, what would be considered as a "cause for war," and when would it apply? The Americans, for example, have stated that if Nicaragua gets "MIG-21's," then this would be a "cause for war." In the same way, another country could consider as a "cause for war" the very moment that a system of antiballistic missiles becomes ready or the moment just before it becomes ready. It will then present such a warning because it might consider that after deployment of such a defense system, it must expect a nuclear attack. This, however, is truly a debate of "star wars."

[Stangos] An effort is being made to denuclearize the Balkans. There are nuclear arms on Greek territory, although "antiquated," and from what is known, there are no nuclear arms in the socialist Balkan countries. Every now and then, however, it is reported that the Soviets will establish nuclear arms on Bulgarian territory. Is there any truth to this?

[Arbatov] This is not true. Installation of SS-20'S in Bulgaria would be silly from the military viewpoint. SS-20's are installed only in the Soviet Union. If we speak of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km, we do not want and we do not have to install them [in Bulgaria], and naturally the Bulgarians will have an opinion on the matter. In reality, they do not want them.

If, naturally, the situation changes so drastically that Bulgaria is surrounded by nuclear weapons, then something could change, but so far Bulgaria is a staunch supporter of the idea for the denuclearization of the Balkans. So are we, and we are prepared to furnish guarantees.

I think the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe as well as such a zone along the line of separation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries would have dire political repercussions. Thus, those who "adore" nuclear arms are against their establishment. This is beacuse it would mean a major political opening, an improved atmosphere.

[Stangos] From what I know, the Soviet Union rejects the idea of "limited nuclear warfare" because it believes that a nuclear war cannot be limited to one region. Is the "nuclear-free zone" not something similar since nuclear warfare cannot be confined?

[Arbatov] In this sense indeed no region can provide security. This is why we speak about joint security. But the value of the "nuclear-free zone" is not that it ensures the security of the regions that are included in the zone, but that it halts the production and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory, lessens the possibility of the outbreak of war, and improves the climate.

[Stangos] One last question: Recently, there has been a lot of discussion in the West about CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's health. I am not seeking confirmation or denial...

[Arbatov] He is working.

[Stangos] Is he working?

[Arbatov] He is working, and I hope he will get well.

[Stangos] Therefore, is there a possibiltiy that he will meet with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Y. Papandreou when he visits Moscow?

[Arbatov] I hope so but nobody can speak with certainty about these things. From what I know, however, he is working and he is taking an active part in state and party affairs and I hope he will feel even better in a short while.

PRAVDA EDITOR ON VIENNA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD292305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] As we have already reported, the third world conference and dialogue on the problems of disarmament and detente ended in the Austrian capital. Our Vienna correspondent asked Academician Afanasyev, editor in chief of PRAVDA, who led the Soviet delegation, to talk about its results:

[Begin Afanasyev recording] This is the third dialogue, the third conference in which I have participated. It has to be said that this conference was the most representative of all. It was attended by roughly 400-420 delegates representing literally all continents. The delegates came from 75 countries, 40 parties of various kinds, including the most left-wing and right-wing ones, if I may put it that way, and 25 national and international organizations. In other words, they represented a broad political spectrum. Incidentally, roughly 80 percent of the delegates at this forum were Communists.

What were the characteristic features of this dialogue, this conference? Above all, the concentration of attention on the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on space and strategic and medium-range armaments. The speakers at the congress noted that the Americans are at last going to negotiate, thanks to the influence of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, the influence of world public opinion and the pressure from their own people. It was stressed that these are new and integrated talks. Special stress was placed on the point recorded in the joint declaration by Comrade Gromyko and Shultz, the point that the aim of these talks is, ultimately, the complete outlawing of nuclear weapons.

The conference set up several topics. These were addressed by dozens of people. The topics covered a wide variety of questions involving disarmament. Speeches by scientists who painted a picture of what the world would be like if a nuclear war broke out were interesting and, I would say, terrifying. They spoke about the nuclear winter and about the destruction of all mankind. They expressed the firmest determination to make every effort to mobilize the peoples for the preservation of peace, for the prevention of nuclear war, for the reduction and ultimate scrapping of nuclear weapons.

The conference unanimously adopted a communique, a decision. The communique made note of the most important aspects of the contemporary international situation. It noted its dangerous nature and outlined a number of specific measures, including an appeal for governments and parties to take a sober view of the state of international relations and to make every effort in the struggle for peace. The conference adopted a special address on the 40th anniversary of our victory, the victory of the allied armies and the allied countries, in World War II. Many speakers, not just Communists, but representatives of labor, socialist, and other parties, in particular the British MP Lamond, noted the decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union to this victory. [end recording]

WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

PM311559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Shkarovskiy article: "Devoted to the 30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] A theoretical conference on the theme "Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism" has been held at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in connection with the approaching 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. The conference was opened with an introductory speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. A report entitled "Reliable Shield of Peace and the People's Security" delivered by Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, noted that the defense alliance of socialist countries has become an insuperable obstacle in the way of the adventurist and aggressive plans of international imperialism.

The following delivered reports during the conference: Lieutenant General Kh.G. Radonov (Bulgarian People's Army); Major General A. Palasti (Hungarian People's Army); Major General W. (Tsaroba) (GDR National People's Army); Division General S. Antos (Polish Army); Major General D. Penescu (Romanian Army); Colonel General V.N. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy (USSR Armed Forces); and Lieutenant General B. Kucera (Czechoslovak People's Army).

The conference participants noted that the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, their armies' servicemen, and all progressive mankind are preparing extensive celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. It is profoundly symbolic that the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization will be celebrated at almost the same time as the victory anniversary. It was in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism that the foundations of the combat alliance of the socialist countries' peoples and armies were laid. Their cooperation reached its highest level after the signing in the Polish capital on 14 May 1955 of the multilateral Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which has gone down in history under the title of the Warsaw Pact.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, life convincingly shows that this alliance firmly protexts the historic gains of our peoples and the peoples of the other allied countries and has a favorable influence on the development of events in the world. It must be cherished and strengthened. Historical experiences teaches us that in order to defend peace, concerted, coordinated, and vigorous actions are needed on the part of all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive and adventurist course. The people's vigilance must be increased.

This is particularly important now, the conference noted, when reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, disregarding the lessons of history, have declared a new "crusade" against socialism, are now trying to secure military superiority over the USSR and its allies, and are striving to dictate their own will to sovereign states from a position of strength. The activity of the NATO bloc is graphic evidence of this. At the present time, as a result of the militarist course of the United States and its NATO partners, tension has increased in literally all regions of the world.

In conclusion Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov noted that the entire 30-year history of the Warsaw Pact organization is the history of a persistent and consistent struggle by the European socialist countries for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. We rightly link all successes in this struggle with the activity of the communist and worker's parties of the fraternal socialist states. This determined that the leading and guiding role of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties in strengthening the Warsaw Pact organization was examined as a key question at the conference. Their unbreakable alliance is the main foundation of our community and its "living soul."

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN LECTURES ON CEMA TRADE

AU310944 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] The states of the Council of Economic Mutual Aid (CEMA) have succeeded in improving their balance of payments with the West and also in bringing their indebtedness under control, Prof Oleg T. Bogomolov, director of the USSR Institute for the Economy of the Socialist World System, stated in a lecture on Monday [28 Jan]. [Vienna VOLKSTIMME In German on 30 January on page 4 in a 200-word report adds that the venue of Bogomolov's speech was the Vienna Economic College]

The economic situation of the individual Eastern states has also improved, even though the successes are different from country to country. The past year was not so successful, particularly for the Soviet Union, as it was, for example, for the GDR and Hungary.

To the question of whether the successes of these national economies should be traced to the preceding reforms, Bogomolov stated that the reforms produced successes and failures. Thus, Hungary succeeded in strongly boosting its labor productivity (4 percent in 1984) and also in securing successes in agriculture. The country's foreign debts also increased greatly, however, because of Hungary's economic strategy. Hungary strongly decentralized its economic management but the GDR with its strict centralism has also scored considerable successes, primarily in the economical use of resources.

It still is impossible to establish whether the law prohibiting technology transfers adopted in Austria has any impact on Austrian-Soviet trade relations. Bogomolov termed the U.S. technology embargo inadmissible because trade is not an appropriate tool of political power. This could be seen in the example of Poland which, though at first hurt by the U.S. embargo, is now playing an increasingly active role within CEMA. "The carrot works better than the stick," -- Bogomolov quoted a WFRG publication entitled "Economic War on Detente" in this context.

The most immediate concern of the CEMA states in East-West trade is boosting the production for exports and first and foremost a greater diversification of the products. The major part of exports comprises power sources and raw materials, and the sphere of machine exports only amounts to 7 percent of overall exports.

MORE ON KIRKPATRICK RESIGNATION FROM UN POST

Walters Named as Replacement

LD131400 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] According to news agency reports, a retired general, the former deputy chief of the CIA, Vernon Walters, will take over from Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick as United States ambassador to the United Nations. Yesterday Mrs Kirkpatrick announced her decision to resign as of March 1st. Mr Walters was ambassador at large under the State Department in recent years.

Commentary on Resignation

LD312348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, officially announced her resignation, effective 1 March this year. She also said she is leaving government service altogether. Jeane Kirkpatrick for a long time repeatedly spoke about her intention to leave the post, but her decision to leave the Republican administration is real news. What brought this about? My colleague Igor Surguchev speaks about this:

[Begin Surguchev recording] At first glance, the reason is simple. Not one of the posts President Reagan offered her was to Kirkpatrick's liking. At one time, the U.S. press said that, in parting with the title of the first lady of American diplomacy, she aspired to promotion by being given either the post of secretary of state or that of the President's national security adviser. However, both of these posts are filled, and it seems that the master of the White House did not consider it necessary to rearrange the government for Kirkpatrick's sake. This point deserves attention, especially if one considers the fact that she is a favorite of all the extreme right-wing and ultra-conservative forces in the U.S. political establishment. Indeed, they have not concealed the fact they want to continue seeing Jeane Kirkpatrick occupy one of the leading roles in the Reagan administration.

Nevertheless, after 4 years of zealously serving the administration as the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations she had to quit, and not only her post but also the political arena in general. It seems that in the zeal bordering on cynicism with which she defended Washington's interventionist and militarist policy both inside and outside the UN building, Mrs Kirkpatrick went too far. This probably was sensed in Washington's power corridors. Demagogy, blackmail, primitive anti-communism and open backing for fascist and reactionary regimes did not earn any laurels for the head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations. Nor, of course, did they add to the prestige of the United States. The brazen and scandalous attacks on the world organization and the cynical attempts using the stick and carrot the iron lady of American diplomacy practiced in order to make the international community follow in the wake of the United States, revealed to the whole world the imperial ambitions of the White House. However, they did not in the least alter the balance of forces at the United Nations in the United State's favor.

This is doubtlessly understood even in U.S. Government circles. Thus, there will scarcely be very much regret there about Kirkpatrick's resignation, except, of course, among ultra right-wing figures. At any rate, Washington's ruling elite decided that "the moor has done his duty, let him go."

Nor is Kirkpatrick leaving her post because everything was to her liking. From the outset of her work, she has not gotten on with the United Nations. Imbued with a spirit of great power chauvinism and shamelessly attempting to foist notorious American values upon everyone, Jeanne Kirkpatrick right away ran into sharp conflict with the founding principles of the world organization, which are the equality of all nations, strict respect for their sovereignty, noninterference in their internal affairs and the peaceful solution of international disputes. In this conflict she naturally suffered a defeat, which indeed made her decide to leave the head post of the American delegation at the United Nations.

However, her departure is not just a personal defeat. It is also a defeat for the policy of unbridled militarism, high-handed hegemonism, diktat and force, which the present U.S. Administration still does not renounce. [end recording]

ROLE OF IDEOLOGY IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

PM311641 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Kashlev "International Review": "Captive of Dangerous Dogmas"]

[Text] Foreign observers' commentaries on the start of R. Reagan's second term as U.S. President have contained the notable idea that over the past 4 years U.S.-Soviet relations have been exacerbated to a considerable extent because the Washington administration was too outspoken in its proclamation of anticommunist slogans and placed them above the interests of international security. In other words, Washington's foreign policy course was based on ideology [ideologizirovan] to such a degree that it wrecked the previously prevailing mechanism of bilateral and multilateral talks on urgent problems of the day and led to a most dangerous confrontation. In the next few years, observers note, the administration must give up this approach in order not to jeopardize both USSR-U.S. relations as a whole, and the exceptionally important talks which will commence shortly in Geneva following the agreement reached at the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz.

Observers correctly note that the artificial subordination of foreign policy to ideological edicts in a spirit of anticommunism has never given a positive boost to international relations.

Remember how in the twenties, after Soviet Russia had been blockaded and isolated for several years, the West European countries were forced one by one to establish diplomatic relations and conclude trade agreements with it. The U.S. Congress also submitted a proposal on the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country. But then Congress made a decision striking in its political shortsightedness: to postpone the recognition of Soviet Russia until there were changes in its social structure...As is well known, it was only in 1933 that Washington managed to overcome its ideological hatred of the new system and embarked on establishing of diplomatic relations with us.

V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, posed the question of the interrelationship between ideology and foreign policy in an entirely different way. When soon after the October Revolution a group of so-called "left-wing Communists" demanded that no agreements be made with capitalist states because of the ideological differences with them, V.I. Lenin mercilessly criticized this position. The error of such views, he wrote, is obvious. A socialist republic among imperialist powers could not, according to these views, conclude any economic treaties, and could not exist without moving to the moon.

Proposing and scientifically substantiating the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, V.I. Lenin opposed bringing objective ideological differences into the sphere of relations between states.

All this should be remembered now. After all, the present exacerbation of international tension to a considerable extent has been caused precisely because certain circles in Western countries are increasingly bluntly making the ideology of belligerent anti-communism the basis of their foreign policy and subordinating diplomacy, trade, and the activity of the mass media to it. Is this not borne out by the calls voiced in Washington to "write off socialism" and "consign Marxism-Leninism to the ash heap of history," and the "crusades" that have reached the point where Pentagon directives are posing the task of wiping out socialism as a social system. The dangerous nature of this line is borne out by the lessons of the recent past. Before the start of World War II the Soviet Union, as is well known, came out with the initiative of creating a collective security system in Europe and proposed signing the corresponding treaties. The Western powers raised no sensible arguments against these Soviet initiatives. Blind hatred of the USSR and the hope of destroying it at the hands of fascist Germany clouded the reason of European and U.S. politicians. Mankind paid with 50 million lives for the fact that anticommunist calculations were placed above the interests of the peoples' security.

Even in the postwar years, the ideological line of anticommunism repeatedly prevented the West from adopting the socialist countries' serious and well founded proposals on questions of strengthening international security and limiting the arms race. It is well known that the Soviet Union submitted more than 100 major proposals on these problems, and the West rejected the overwhelming majority of them on the basis of the same false premise of the "impossibility of prolonged peaceful coexistence with a hostile communist regime."

The following pattern [zakonomernost] is worth noting: The bright pages in the history of East-West relations occurred in those periods when the leaders of the Western countries came to realize the need to develop extensive mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries, despite differences in social systems and disagreements over ideology. This was the case, for instance, at the end of the sixties and the start of the seventies when political realism set the leaders of France, the FRG, and subsequently the United States on the path of cooperation with the USSR.

At the end of the seventies, international relations were artificially made an ideological matter by spotlighting human rights. Under the cover of the "defense of freedom," to all intents and purposes attempts were made to leagalize outside interference in the internal affairs of other soveriegn states. The outcome of this is well known: a marked deterioration in East-West relations, the shattering of the foundations of detente, and complications at the Belgrade meeting and later the Madrid meeting of the 35 representatives at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Considerable damage is also done to normal international relations when the leaders of certain states, guided by their own ideological antipathies, resort to using thoroughly undiplomatic language and give other countries propaganda tags like "the focus of evil," "totalitarian regimes," and so forth.

The Reagan administration's main trait, the famous American historian A. Schlesinger writes, consists in that "it sees the world... through an ideological prism." Even in Washington the administration is called "the most ideological government" in U.S. history.

And ideology (naturally, we are talking about anticommunist ideology) also acts as a set of blinders preventing U.S. leaders from seeing the broad picture of world reality and as a dogma to which they try at all costs to subordinate this reality. "When ideology and reality contradict each other," the American professor S. Hoffmann writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "leaders may try to alter reality to make it correspond to the ideology."

It is not hard to imagine the consequences of these attempts to "recarve" the world according to the ideological standards of Washington's present leaders.

Soviet leaders have repeatedly come out against objectively existing ideological differences being involved in political and military confrontation and the curtailment of international cooperation. This is the common position of the socialist states. The Warsaw Pact states' Prague Declaration noted that, "recognizing their responsibility for the cause of peace and international security, the socialist countries in their policy strictly differentiate ideological questions from the problems of relations between states, and build their relations with capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence..."

This principled position represents profound concern that the artificial anticommunist "ideologizing" of foreign policy, subversive propaganda, and "psychological warfare" should not prevent the main problem facing mankind today -- that maintaining peace and life on earth -- being resolved.

CANADIAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILES REPORTED

LD261058 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 26 Jan 85

["The Canadians Are Against Missiles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- "Casting an ominous shadow, a B-52 strategic bomber of the U.S. Air Force flew recently with four cruise missiles over the Canadian Province of Alberta as the functions of the guidance systems of that first-strike nuclear weapon were tested," writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE).

"On that day mass anti-war activities took place in many areas of Canada", the newspaper points out. "In Toronto, a U.S. cruise-missile mock-up was symbolically burned in the square in front of the local municipal council building. Throngs of people surrounded the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa. The embassy building was literally encircled with a ring of placards proclaiming 'Down with the arms race!' and '85 per cent of Canadians are for a freeze on nuclear arms!'"

"At present in Canada, there are at least a thousand various groups and organizations which come out in favour of curbing the arms race and ensuring and strengthening universal peace", the article says. "The number of their members is different but they struggle for peace with practically the same determination." "Political observers, speaking of the scope of the anti-war movement in Canada, recall without fail the 'peace caravans' -- an unprecedented activity by its scope and form. The peace-caravans participants marched across the land last year to draw the Canadians' attention to the threat which has overhung the whole of mankind as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressive preparations", the newspaper writes. "The population supported the marchers' calls for an end to tests of U.S. cruise missiles in Canadian territory, for the proclamation of the country to be a zone free from nuclear weapons, and for funds to be used to satisfy human needs, and not for military purposes. All those just and reasonable demands were contained in petitions which after the march were submitted to the new Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The petitions bore the signatures of approximately 430,000 Canadians."

GROWTH OF U.S.-PRC MILITARY TIES DISCUSSED

PM011158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta "International Remarks": "One Visit After Another..."]

[Text] The foreign press continue to comment on the development of military contacts between Washington and Beijing in light of a series of visits to the PRC capital by high-ranking U.S. military delegations.

General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently paid an official visit to China. He was accompanied on this trip by Admiral W. Crowe, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans; General Thompson, chief of planning and policy, U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific; and other high-ranking Pentagon officials.

The Chinese press reported that the U.S. generals were given a "warm reception" in the PRC. J. Vessey held talks with Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping; and State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. During these talks, RENMIN RIBAO wrote, they discussed international problems of mutual interest and the prospects and state of military ties betwen the two countries' Armed Forces. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff delivered a lecture at a military academy, visited the headquarters of the large military district of Shenyang situated along the borders with the USSR and Mongolia, observed maneuvers there, and familiarized himself with defense installatons in other cities in the country.

It is obvious that Gen Vessey had quite a few things to tell his Chinese interlocutors. It is, after all, well known that he gained "rich experience" as a participant in the aggressive wars in Korea and Vietnam.

According to the foreign press, over the last 18 months, behind a dense veil of secrecy, military ties between the United States and the PRC have been escalating and quite fruitfully at that. During that time China has been visited by Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger and Navy Secretary J. Lehman, as well as a number of lower-level delegations.

In return, a high-ranking Chinese military delegation visited the United States last spring and toured defense plants and installations in 14 cities, including such famous Pentagon suppliers as Hughes Aircraft, Boeing, Honeywell, and so on. Zhang Aiping, head of the Chinese military department, went to Washington in the summer and also familiarized himself with the U.S. defense industry and Army. As he said, these expanding contacts "strengthen mutual understanding" between the two countries' military institutions and "consolidate friendly relations" with the U.S. Armed Forces.

Gen Vessey's latest visit was highly assessed both in Washington and in Beijing. According to the foreign press, agreement was reached to maintain such contacts. For example, PLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi and Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing will visit the United States, while the PRC will be visited by Admiral J. Watkins, U.S. Navy chief of staff, and General P. Kelley, commandant of the Marine Corps.

On recent occasions, including during the meetings with J. Vessey, the Chinese leaders have especially noted the "independent nature" of PRC foreign policy and the resulting impossibility "of establishing any strategic partnership at all" with the United States; nonetheless, people in Washington are filled with optimism on this account. As far back as 1979, according to the foreign press, the Pentagon had elaborated a series of recommendations aimed at drawing China into the orbit of imperialist influence by means of deliveries of modern equipment and technology, making available intelligence information on the military-strategic situation in the region, arms sales, calls by U.S. 7th Fleet ships at Chinese ports, and so on.

Despite the verbal camouflage, this course is pretty visible in the Reagan administration's activity, especially as regards military contacts with the PRC. A frank statement in this regard was made by J. Kelly, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense. In his opinion, the cooperation of the two countries' defense ministries has laid the foundations for "strategic dialogue" and makes it possible to "engage in parallel actions in the event of coincidence of interests."

According to foreign press reports, the question of deliveries of dual-purpose U.S. arms and equipment was discussed during J. Vessey's visit. The Chinese side, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, is interested in acquiring modern systems with a view to modernizing its naval, air force, and ground forces. "China needs weapons," C. Weinberger asserted in his interview with NBC-TV, "to counter the threat faced by both Beijing and the United States -- the threat from the Soviet Union."

The U.S. press reports that further discussions on the question of arms deliveries to China were held during this week's PRC visit by M. Paisley, U.S. assistant secretary of the Navy, and S. White, chief of one of the Pentagon agencies. In the words of State Department spokesman B. Kalb, discussion centered on possible purchases of U.S. arms by the Chinese side to modernize its antisubmarine defenses and Navy.

According to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, the latest visit to China by J. Vessey and the PRC trips by other Pentagon delegations are evidence not only of the development of bilateral military ties but also of the fact that the American-Chinese military cooperation is acquiring an increasingly specific nature. It is no accident that countries in the region are carefully following this aspect of the Washington-Beijing dialogue. What kind of "stability and good-neighborliness" in Asia and the Pacific can we talk about, the Indonesian newspaper BERITA BUANA notes, if large shipments of U.S. weapons are to be delivered to the Chinese Army in the future.

CHINESE JOURNAL PUBLISHES SOVIET WAR NOVELS

PM291612 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In Brief": "Chinese Journal's Special Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 1 of the journal SULIAN WENXUE (SOVIET LITERATURE) for 1985 has been published in Beijing. It carries a detailed report of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the USSR Writers Union plenum devoted to the 50th anniversary of the first congress of USSR writers.

The journal publishes in Chinese translation works by Soviet writers on the Great Patriotic War, including Boris Vasilyev's "War Came Tomorrow" (Zavtra Byla Voyna), Svetlana Aleksiyevich's "War Does Not Have a Woman's Face" (U Voyny -- Net Zhenskoye Litso), Vyacheslav Kondratyev's "Asya's Captain" (Asin Kapitan), and Boris Gorbatov's "On Life and Death" (O Zhizni i Smerti).

An editorial introduction says that 1985 is the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The journal's first issue is a special one, dedicated to this subject.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN FISHING PROTOCOL FOR 1985

LD011149 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- An extraordinary session of the Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing ended in Moscow today. The sides signed a protocol on the terms of fishing on a reciprocal basis in the 200-mile economic zones of the USSR and Japan for 1985. The protocol regulates catch quotas, schedules, areas and objects of fishing. In defining them, the sides took account of the need for the rational use of the sea resources of the two states.

Vladimir Kamentsev, minister of fishing of the USSR, and Moryeshi Sato, minister of crop farming, fishing and forestry of Japan, delivered speeches at the signing ceremony. They noted the great importance of fishing contacts between the two countries in the entire complex of bilateral relations. "The Soviet Union and Japan have vast experience of fruitful cooperation in fishing," Vladimir Kamentsev said. "The USSR advocates its further development on a mutually beneficial and equal basis."

Late last year the sides signed a new agreement on fishing. During the first session of the commission set up under the agreement the sides failed to reach final accord on the terms of reciprocal fishing in 1985. However, the decision was taken in the interests of fishermen to continue fishing in January under last year's terms.

JSP CONTINUES MILITARY SPENDING PROTEST, BOYCOTT

LD010944 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 1 TASS -- The Socialist Party of Japan will continue its boycott of parliament until the Nakasone Cabinet scraps its plans of abolishing the established limit in the country to the boosting of military spending. A press conference here today was told this by an official spokesman of the socialist party's leadership.

The Japanese parliament's activities are paralysed since yesterday as a result of the opposition's protests against the statement by Prime Minister Nakasone about the possibility of the abolition in the 1985 fiscal year of the earlier established limit of one per cent of gross national product for military allocations. As it is stressed by the socialist and communist parties, by mass democratic organisations, the abolition of this restriction would give the green light to an unrestricted build up of the country's Armed Forces.

JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CITED ON UNESCO MEMBERSHIP

LD311912 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 31 TASS -- Japan has no intention of quitting UNESCO. This is an official stand of Japan's Government, a spokesman for Japan's Foreign Ministry said at a press conference today. He stressed that Japan will continue participating in the work of that prestigious international organisation. The Japanese Government has decided not to withdraw from UNESCO despite a gross campaign of attacks on that specialized organisation of the United Nations launched by the Washington administration and the United States' closest allies. Japan's UNESCO National Committee adopted a few days ago the decision to widen the programmes of Japan's cooperation with UNESCO and urged the government to confirm its adherence to UNESCO's aims. The United States decision to quit UNESCO has been criticised also by the Japanese press, which pointed out that that decision has been caused by Washington's annoyance over the fall of the United States' prestige and influence on the international arena.

DRA PROTESTS PRC COMPLICITY IN AFGHAN RESISTANCE

LD011103 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul February 1 TASS -- BAKHTAR agency has transmitted the following text of a protest note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA to the Government of People's Republic of China:

In recent months, the Armed Forces and the security forces of the DRA have seized a large quantity of Chinese-make weapons including land-to-air rockets and rocket launcher, reactive rockets, mines, light machine-guns, high calibre anti-aircraft artillery and assorted arms and ammunitions during the defeating of counter-revolutionary bands in the suburbs of Kabul City.

The facts show that these weapons have been used every time against the civilians including the citizens of Kabul and the result has been the killing of the civilians and destruction of economic and cultural projects.

According to the available information some of the counter-revolutionary camps have been transferred from the territory of Pakistan to the People's Republic of China. In these camps, the Chinese instructors train the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the use of arms provided by the Chinese authorities as well as teach them how to carry out terrorist operations.

In addition, the Chinese advisors and instructors are working in the Afghan counter-revolutionary camps located on the soil of Pakistan.

The mass media of the People's Republic of China have launched an extensive and hostile propaganda campaign against the DRA. Its objective is to distort the facts inside the country and around it as well as to discredit the internationalist fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan in their struggle with the enemies of revolution and the motherland.

All these facts provide ample proof of the increase of the direct intervention of the People's Republic of China in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country and its active contribution to the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism and reactionary forces acting against Afghanistan.

In reality, there exist direct cooperation between China and the USA and their Western allies, Pakistan and the reaction of the region in the expansion of military aggression against Afghanistan from the soil of Pakistan.

Such acts of Chinese authorities are naturally contrary to their claims as to China being desirous of a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and confront the work of seeking the ways for peaceful solution of the situation of Afghanistan and its neighbours with difficulty. These acts evoke the indignation and hatred of the people of Afghanistan who become the victims of armed intervention from abroad.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA lodges a severe protest with the Chinese side as to the hostile Chinese actions and demands that the People's Republic of China stop its armed aggression and other forms of its interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which are against the international principles and the existing norms of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

'SOYUZ-T-10' PRESENTED TO INDIA; GANDHI SPEAKS

LD311844 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 31 TASS -- The ceremony of handing over to India of the descent craft of the spaceship "Soyuz-T-10" was held today at the New Delhi Jawahar Lal Nehru Planetarium today. In that craft the first Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma returned with two Soviet cosmonauts back to earth after the historical joint flight to outer space in April last year.

Speaking at the ceremony India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi noted that at a time when somewhere in the world they speak only of space weapons and "star wars" our two countries presented a remarkable example of cooperation in peace exploration of outer space. The descent module which was placed in the planetarium will be a reminder to every Indian of that. Our cooperation with the Soviet Union in that and other spheres successfully develops and I hope that it will continue strengthening for the good of the two countries, stressed Rajiv Gandhi.

GANDHI HAILS NEW DELHI DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT

LD301439 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 30 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed hope that he call for peace and for putting an end to the nuclear weapons race, which was issued at the New Delhi summit meeting of six nations -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- will be heard in the capitals of the nuclear powers and thus contribute to a quest for real ways to ensuring nuclear disarmament and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In this connection the Indian prime minister spoke highly of the Soviet Union's response to the preceding six nation declaration of May 22, 1984. The USSR, he said, has been the only of all the nuclear powers to give a positive response to that declaration.

But the New Delhi meeting has appealed not only to the nuclear powers, Rajiv Gandhi pointed out in an interview with American and British television companies, which was partly shown on Indian television.

The New Delhi declaration is an appeal both to the nuclear powers and the countries, which do not possess the nuclear weapons, that they should make every effort to prevent a nuclear holocaust, as in the event of a nuclear conflict the dangers would affect "all of us, not just the nuclear countries," the prime minister said. What was involved was the right to live of everyone. "A nuclear holocaust will affect every single country in the world," he stressed.

The prime minister expressed concern over the work continuing in Pakistan to create its own atomic bomb. There is no evidence that Pakistan has ceased this work. There have also been reports to this effect in the international press, in particular in the United States and British press. He said that India had not made an atom bomb and "we do not intend making one." Our country is dedicated to the policy of developing nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

Even eleven years after the peaceful nuclear experiment, India had not utilized that capacity to make a weapon, the prime minister stressed.

Answering the question about the spy network recently uncovered by the Indian security bodies in government offices of the country, Rajiv Gandhi said that all measures would be taken to find out and expose all those guilty. He said that the Indian people would be able to overcome any problem.

Touching upon the tragedy in the city of Bhopal, as a result of which more than 2,500 people died and tens of thousands were badly poisoned, the prime minister said that he was not satisfied with the response of Union Carbide to the gas tragedy in Bhopal. The company should provide "more relief" to the victims and show a "more positive attitude" towards investiagting what really went wrong," the real causes of the poisonous gas leak early in December last year. "We feel there are faults in the design of the plant. We would like to get to the root of it so that we stop it happening not only in India, but in the rest of the world."

Indian CP Backs Proposals

LD010923 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi February 1 TASS -- The Communist Party of India welcomes an appeal made in the New Delhi declaration by the heads of state and government of six countries to the nuclear powers immediately to put an end to the tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems for them and also to prevent the arms race in space.

A special statement released here by the secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, Krishnan, points out that the proposals of the New Delhi declaration are fully in accord with the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union on more than one occasion with a view to ending the arms race. On the other hand, he stressed, it is the present-day course of the Reagan administration, bent on preparing for "star wars" and on deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe, that constitutes the gravest threat to the successful holding of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons. This policy of the Reagan administration, the statement notes, is contrary to the goals and tasks proclaimed in the New Delhi declaration.

INDIAN GROUPS PROTEST 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD311436 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 31 TASS -- Representatives of a number of Indian trade union, youth and student organizations have staged a massive demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy here, protesting American special services' interference in the affairs of the their country. The demonstrators expressed anger at the Washington administration's attempts to give an added scope to subversive activities in India and called for action to foil Ronald Reagan's anti-Indian designs and cut short the operations of the CIA and other imperailist special services in this country.

The protesters distributed a statement saying that the recent exposure of a spying ring connected with Western intelligence services had served further proof that there was a broad conspiracy afoot against India, involving imperialist powers with the United States at the head. The statement singled out the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as posing a special nuclear danger to the national interests, security, unity and territorial integrity of India. The demonstrators demanded every necessary measure to put an immediate end to the American espionage agency's "covert war" against their country.

PRK'S HUN SEN THANKS TIKHONOV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM311024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov,

Accept my sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes conveyed to me in connection with my election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

I am firmly convinced that the close cooperation and fraternal friendship of the PRK and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the sake of our peoples' social progress and of peace throughout the world.

Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov, accept my best wishes for good health and successes in your responsible work.

Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

SOVIET-CAMBODIAN PANEL MEETS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

PM291305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jan -- The first session of the USSR-PRK Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here.

The session, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, examined questions of the fulfillment of the sides' commitments arising from Soviet-Cambodian agreements on economic and technical cooperation in 1979-1984 a protocol on commodity turnover and payments for 1984, and a number of other questions.

It was noted that Soviet-Cambodian trade and economic relations are developing successfully. With the USSR's technical assistance the PRK has been carrying out rebuilding, construction, and other work in the power industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, the construction industry, and so forth. The volume of reciprocal trade is growing.

A protocol of the intergovernmental commission session, a protocol on trade exchange and payments for 1985, a program of cooperation in the production of natural rubber in the PRK in 1985, and other documents were signed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cambodian delegation was headed by Chea Soth, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The Soviet delegation was received by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-LAO COOPERATION MEETING

PM291441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Jan -- A session of the Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here.

The session, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, examined questions of the further development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries, which is helping to resolve Laos' basic economic problems, strengthen the state sector of its economy, increase the numerical strength of the working class, and improve the training of Lao professional cadres. Practical measures were discussed for the more efficient utilization of equipment, machines, materials, and other goods delivered from the USSR to Laos, as well as questions of scientific and technical aid to Laos. It was, noted that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully.

The commission summed up the results of the fulfillment of reciprocal commitments for deliveries for 1985. The Soviet Union will continue to supply goods which are important to the Lao national economy, such as petroleum products, rolled ferrous metal products, paper, and motor vehicle equipment.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Lao delegation by Sali Vongkhamsao, Lao deputy prime minister.

The Soviet delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Lao prime minister.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ENDS VISIT TO VIETNAM

LD301149 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 30 TASS -- The official visit by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) is over. He was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV's Council of Ministers. During the conversation the Vietnamese leader expressed hope that the U.N. secretary-general's visit to the SRV will contribute to ensuring peace and stability in South East Asia and thanked the United Nations organisation for assistance to the people of Vietnam in the cause of national construction.

Talks have been held between Javier Perez de Cuellar and Nguyen Co Thach, the SRV's minister of foreign affairs. Speaking at a press-conference here, the U.N. secretary-general expressed gratitude to the Vietnamese side for the given opportunity to discuss the entire set of matters concerning the situation in South East Asia.

The U.N. secretary-general emphasized that the proposals put forward by the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea at the conference in Ho Chi Minh City constitute a good basis for other sides concerned to get a more clear idea of the three Indochinese states' stand on regional problems.

Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the United Nations organisation is always ready to make a contribution to the cause of national construction of Vietnam -- the country which for 40 years waged a struggle for its national rights.

ARTICLE HITS CLAIMS OF SRV RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

PM291627 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 January in its Second Edition carries on page 5 under the rubric "Conjecture and Facts" A 1,200-word Ye. Leng article entitled "Trying To Hide the Sun Behind a Screen in which Leng attacks Western media allegations that the USSR is exploiting Vietnam's resources through CEMA. He enumerates ways in which the CEMA countries are helping the SRV build industrial and energy projects, restore cities damaged in the war, and improve its agriculture. Tran Guynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and permanent representative to CEMA, is quoted as saying: "'An industrial, Socialist Vietnam with a rational agro-industrial structure will be capable of participating more widely and fully the division of labor and in specialization and production sharing within CEMA.'" However, Leng says, the Western press "continues to paint Vietnam's cooperation with the CEMA countries only in black." He accuses the VOA of ignoring joint USSR-SRV projects, and lists current examples of cooperation. He concludes that, as the Vietnamese proverb has it, "You cannot hide the sun with a screen" even an American screen made up of "the most skillful conjectures and insinuations."

NEW ZEALAND DENIES ENTRY TO NUCLEAR WARSHIPS

LD311839 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Paris January 31 TASS -- New Zealand answered "no" to the U.S. official inquiry on permission for a U.S. nuclear-capable warship to enter New Zealand's port early in March, the FRANCE PRESSE news agency reported. As was reported by Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange, his government firmly stands by the principle not allow into New Zealand's ports ships with nuclear weapons aboard or with nuclear engines. The official refusal will be sent to Washington on February 1, said David Lange.

GROMYKO, CSSR'S CHNOUPEK OPEN TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD311338 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who had arrived here on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Discuss Arms Talks

LD311551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Talks started in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek.

In an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding the ministers discussed questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continuing fruitful development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and CSSR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In a discussion of international problems they confirmed their unity of views in evaluating the contemporary situation in the world. The sides stressed that the broad Soviet proposals and the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states directed at lessening the threat of war and improving international relations remain fully in force.

Both sides' resolve to continue making efforts to ensure progress at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was confirmed. The document "Basic Conditions for a Treaty on the Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace," proposed by the Soviet Union on 29 January 1985 on the basis of the common position of the Warsaw Pact states, was summoned to assist this.

Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek noted the great positive significance of the Delhi declaration of heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden for activating the international community against the nuclear danger and curtailing the space and nuclear arms race.

The minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR welcomed the agreement reached at the Geneva meeting as a result of the Soviet initiative between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz on the object and aims of Soviet-U.S. talks on a range of questions about space and nuclear weapons. The talks will continue.

REACTION TO FRG 'REVANCHIST' ARTICLE CITED

LD311729 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 31 TASS -- The ADN news agency of the G.D.R. has described an article in the revanchist newspaper DER SCHLESIER, published by the so-called "Association of Germans from Silesia", and containing militaristic calls in the Nazi spirit as a fresh provocation of "eternal have-beens" in West Germany.

At a time when the peoples of the world are scaling up their actions in defense of peace, the news agency writes, West German revanchists stick to their plans of a "Blitzkrieg in the East" and openly call for realization of other del[illegible]ious ideas taken from the dark times of nazism.

The newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in this connection: It is especially insulting that West German revanchists are scaling up their scheming now when the peoples of the world are preparing to observe the 40th anniversary of liberation from fascism. Irresponsible, reckless actions such as the article appearing in the newspaper DER SCHLESIER cause understandable indignation of the world public.

Warsaw January 31 TASS -- A statement of the Polish Government spokesman has been published here. The document says that actions of West German revanchists are undermining peace in Europe. Especially dangerous is their adventurist program for revising post-war frontiers and changing political realities that have taken shape in Europe. The publication in DER SCHLESIER contains an undisguised provocative call for the seizure of the Polish lands.

Poland, mindful of the lessons of history and a dark period of Nazi occupation has both the moral right and the duty to warn European nations of the threat posed by revanchist forces, the statement says.

Prague January 31 TASS -- A provocative article in the newspaper DER SCHLESIER is an example of rabid propaganda in the Goebbels mold, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes. The article demonstrates that there still exist influential forces in West Germany which have not fully reconciled themselves with the outcome of World War II and post-war realities in Europe, who dream of a revival of the "Third Reich" which burnt up in the flames of the Second World War. Moreover, it is becoming clear how certain quarters in West Germany view the resolution of the "outstanding German question" of which the chancellor of the F.R.G. himself is fond of talking rather often.

RUDE PRAVO notes that allegations of the Bonn administration officials to the effect that "revanchism does not exist" in the F.R.G. is an ill-disguised propaganda ploy devised to mislead public opinion.

BOOK ON 'SUBVERSION' AGAINST POLAND REVIEWED

PM311457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[L. Chausov article under the rubic "Among Books": "When Masks Are Torn Off"]

[Text] In a container opened by representatives of the compentent organs they found among everything else a jar with the innocuous inscription "Jam." It turned out, however, that, like other "gifts" sent to Poland from the West, it had a purpose quite other than a gastronomic one: The foreign "well-wishers" wanted to disguise as tasty jam, as a surprise for people with a sweet tooth ...printer's ink. Together with a duplicating machine, the ink was to serve to propagandize the black aims of counter-revolutionaries and Western subversive centers. However, the cargo with the contraband "surprise" was discovered in time among the other shipments from abroad and put out of harm's way.

The reader will find many instructive examples of this sort in the book "Undeclared War Against Poland: The Subversive Activity of Western Special Services" ["Neobyavlennaya Voyna Protiv Polshi. Podryvnaya Deyatelnost Zapadnykh Spetssluzhb"], just published by the Political Literature publishing house. It is an anthology compiled from original materials in the Polish press and contains convincing evidence of the way in which Western imperialist circles, in the United States above all, carry out subversive operations against Poland.

The reader will also learn from the book about exposures of the insidious propaganda methods, ruses, and tricks of Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, and other Western radio stations that put out hostile Polish-language broadcasts. The materials included in the counterpropaganda anthology tear masks from a number of Polish antisocialist elements that had close contacts with Western special services.

Broad circles of the Soviet public will find in the pithy counterpropaganda anthology the answers to many questions relating to events in Poland in recent years and the West's endeavors to destabilize the situation in that country and to divert it from the path of socialism. The book shows the struggle of the PZPR and the Polish socialist state to surmount the crisis phenomena in society and against the intrigues of imperialist special services and propaganda.

The anthology reminds us all of the need to be politically vigilant and to cherish socialism's gains as the apple of our eye and directs us toward dealing a worthy rebuff under any conditions to the Western organizers of "psychological warfare."

POLISH PRESS COMMENTS ON GENEVA, STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD311851 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw January 31 TASS -- The whole complex of questions of space and nuclear armaments, strategic and medium-range, should be considered and resolved only in interconnection, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, the publication of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, in a commentary devoted to the coming Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

The aim of the negotiations, the newspaper points out, is to avert a new world war, to prevent the arms race in outer space, to attain progress in the sphere of limitation and reduction of armaments which is bound to lead in the final account to liquidation of nuclear weapons fully and everywhere. The USSR strives for full non-militarisation of outer space. The United States seeks to use outer space to further plans to create a broad scale anti-missile system, the so-called Strategic Defence System. Actually creation of such a system will only add to the efficiency of the American first-strike offensive weapons, proliferate the nuclear arms race to outer space and heighten the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union's stand on that issue, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU is distinguished by the political will to consistent holding of constructive negotiations which are of exceedingly great significance for the development of relations between East and West. The Soviet Union hopes that the United States will also approach those negotiations in the most responsible way.

RZECZPOSPOLITA in an article to that topic points out that a businesslike, constructive atmosphere at the coming Soviet-American negotiations would promote attainment of progress at the Stockholm conference. The signing by the participants in the conference a new important document "the basic provisions of the treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace" would be of great significance, the newspaper writes.

HUNGARIAN WRITER ON WEST'S PROPAGANDA METHODS

LD311616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- "Like the other socialist countries, Hungary often becomes the subject of this or that propaganda campaign," writes the Hungarian publicist Jozsef Palfy in the 1 February edition of the magazine NOVOYE VREMYA. Talking about the West's methods of psychological war against his country, he notes: There is no end to the attempts to weaken socialism from within. The West, for example, hoped that Hungary would follow the "Polish example." Very soon, however, the anticommunists were forced to bid these hopes farewell, as they became convinced that the demagogic policy of "Solidarity" and other counterrevolutionary groupings found virtually no supporters in Hungary.

In the West they like to discuss how "dissidents" and "opposition" exist in Hungary. From time to time calls are heard to give them help and support. As for Hungary, 10 million of its citizens know full well that it can only be a matter of insignificant little groups, having neither influence nor followers, notes the author.

"Bourgeois propaganda prefers to differentiate in its methods of influencing the socialist countries. To take Hungary, it says in the article, the most widespread method is a deliberate exaggeration of the difference in its economic practise and that of other socialist states. There are, of course, differences in solving the national economic problems that life poses, but neither in form nor in essence can they be described as disagreements. This is a clear, deliberate distortion of the essential nature of relations between socialist countries.

"Let nobody in the West harbor any illusions that Hungary can be counterposed to the USSR and other states of the socialist community, stresses the author. The activity of the MSZMP and government clearly shows that we are moving along the road of socialism in close alliance with the other socialist countries."

BRIEFS

TRUCKS FROM GDR -- In recent years GDR enterprises have manufactured around 120,000 railway trucks, of which many have been exported to the Soviet Union. Preparations are under way in Niesky to start serial production a new design of cargo trucks with special devices to facilitate loading and unloading. New long-distance passenger carriages are being prepared for production on Soviet order. Over 25,000 passenger carriages and over 33,000 refrigerator trucks have been supplied by the GDR for use on Soviet railways. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

FRG 'MILITARIZATION' ENCOURAGES REVANCHISTS

PM300953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer Major V. Nikanorov: "Weapons Clanking on the Rhine"]

[Text] The extensive "Reforger-85" NATO maneuvers are being held in the FRG at the moment. For the first time after a break of 6 years this militarist demonstration is taking place in the winter. A spokesman for the U.S. command acknowledged that one of the tasks being tackled during the maneuvers is that of checking the "effect of winter weather conditions on the transfer of forces from the United States to Europe" and also of "rehearsing the actions of soldiers and military equipment in conditions approximating to reality." In short, it is preparation for war in severe winter conditions: a very significant fact in itself.

The choice of venue for the maneuvers -- the northern part of Hessen -- also provides food for thought. This territory, bordering on the GDR, has been turned by the U.S.-NATO command into one of the main training areas for war preparations directed against the socialist community states.

The "Reforger-85" maneuvers are closely linked with some other maneuvers bearing the code-name "Central Guardian." Their overtly provocative nature is confirmed not only by the fact that, like "Reforger," they are being held near the GDR border. A vast force is involved in them -- 65,000 servicemen from the United States, the FRG, and other NATO countries, more than 20,000 tanks, self-propelled guns and armored transporters, and over 600 helicopters. The chief role has been allocated to the U.S. 5th Army Corps, which is stationed on FRG territory, and has been reinforced with units transferred from the United States within the framework of the "Reforger" maneuvers.

The Bundeswehr, in particular several thousand soldiers and officers from two tank divisions, is actively involved in the combat rehearsal.

At the same time, the "Cold Fire" NATO air force exercises are under way in West European airspace. Hundreds of warplanes from a number of bloc countries are involved in the rehearsal of operations in support of the ground units and formations conducting the "Central Guardian" exercises.

The following fact is indicative of the intensive nature of the present maneuvers: The inhabitants of the Vogelsberg District got together to lodge a protest against the fact that around 400 military aircraft were flying over their small district every day. The local inhabitants exposed the hypocritical nature of official claims that the military rehearsals are being held for the purpose of ensuring greater security. The protest points out that the fact that they are taking place "on the border between East and West" makes them all the more dangerous.

However, the FRG political leadership, with whose lessing the country has long been a major U.S. and NATO training area, have a different opinion on this score. "The foundation of West German security policy," Federal Chancellor H. Kohl told the Bundeswehr command personnel, "is partnership with the United States." The chancellor is not embarrassed by the fact that this partnership manifests itself in what is effectively FRG subordination to U.S. military strategy and the country's unbridled militarization.

According to the U.S. TIME magazine, the territory of the FRG is the most militarized region in the world. The magazine says that there are around 1.3 million servicemen from 7 NATO countries based in an area of 248,000 square kilometers. In addition to the U.S. nuclear and chemical weapons already there, they are continuing to deploy U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, which is a particularly dangerous situation. Many people are realizing this. "The Pershing II and cruise missiles," the West German expert and diplomat (K. Blomer) stresses," are Washington's way of binding its NATO partners to its global political concepts. The United States is demanding that the allies share the risk."

The West German citizens were able to see for themselves how real and great the risk is quite recently, when the motor of a Pershing II missile blew up during a ground test at the U.S. Air Force base near Heilbronn (Baden-Wuerttemberg). Three U.S. servicemen were killed and a further 16 were injured. Relating the details of the incident, the magazine DER SPIEGEL stresses that it was sheer luck that the explosion had not had veritably tragic consequences. The fact is that there are nine Pershing II missiles in permanent operational readiness at the base. Their launch position is only 250 meters away from where the explosion occurred. It is terrible to imagine, the magazine writes, what would have happened if the major fire caused by the explosion had spread to this position where missiles equipped with nuclear warheads were ready for launching.

This sinister event was a convincing demonstration to the inhabitants of West Germany that they are living under the constant threat of disaster. However, the Pentagon hastened to announce that this will have no effect at all on the timetable for the deployment of the Pershing II missiles in the FRG. According to DER SPIEGEL's figures, 63 Pershing II first-strike nuclear missiles have already been deployed on West German soil. They are stationed near Heilbronn, Mutlangen, and Neu Ulm. The deployment of these missiles is continuing, and, moreover, with the full consent of the West German authorities.

Bonn has also officially declared its willingness to participate in the implementation of Washington's plans for the militarization of space. For example, A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) faction in the Bundestag, recently came out in favor of this. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs A. Mertes have expressed approval of the "star wars" program.

Recently the German Scientific Research Association for Aeronautics and Astronautics (FRG) opened an office in the U.S. capital to establish contacts and cooperation with NASA and with the U.S. space industry. Presumably it was no accident, when the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE pointed out that the NASA personnel attending the office opening, who have long been working on joint projects with the FRG, included General Abrahamson, leader of the ABM program that includes space-based elements.

The press reports that FRG missile and space firms are greatly interested in research work connected with the deployment of U.S. ABM systems in space and the creation of new missile technology. "Bonn is becoming involved in the militarization of space," the West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK noted. The Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm concern, for example, has set up special design bureaus to develop brand-new types of missiles. It was reported the other day that this major West German missile and aircraft concern intends to take over another military concern: Krauss-Maffei. The merger of these two powerful FRG arms producers will result in a militarist monopoly of unprecedented dimensions that will be able to make a gigantic contribution to the acceleration of the arms race.

Bonn is making a considerable effort to increase the might of its own military machine.

The Bundeswehr already provides 50 percent of NATO ground forces in central Europe, nearly one-third of the combat aircraft and two-thirds of the NATO naval forces deployed in the Baltic, and one-half of the ground-based air defenses. However, even this seems not to be enough for the ruling circles. Last year the FRG adopted a program for the development and strengthening of its Armed Forces in the period 1985 through 2000. The program for equipping the Bundeswehr with "new generation" weapons will cost around DM1 trillion. For example, it was decided to buy 2,000 Leopard-3 tanks, 300 MARS missile artillery systems, hundreds of combat helicopters and aircraft, a large number of air-defense missiles, 18 submarines, and other combat equipment. According to preliminary data, this year alone FRG military expenditure will be DM73 billion, which is DM 3 billion more than last year.

The increased militarization of West Germany and the steady growth of the Bundeswehr's offensive potential are heartening for those forces in the FRG who will not accept the postwar setup in Europe. Calls in the FRG for the revision of the existing borders have recently become increasingly frequent and increasingly strident. It is noteworthy that the revanchists are practically free to propagandize their dangerous plans. The "yesterday's men" are encouraged and inspired by the stance adopted by prominent representatives of the ruling coalition. Even Federal Chancellor H. Kohl himself has said more than once that "the German question remains open." The other day he agreed to participate in a provocative assemblage of the "Society of Germans from Silesia," which is planned for June in Hannover. At the chancellor's request the society has somewhat camouflaged the orgy's original, overtly revanchist slogan, but it basically remains unchanged: claims to land belonging to socialist Poland. The West German revanchists lay claim to land in other socialist states as well.

The revanchism has increased on the basis of the U.S. nuclear missiles and the Bundewehr's striking power. This is a very dangerous phenomenon. "It must not be forgotten," the West German publicist F. Hitzer wrote, "that they began the 'approach' to World War II with demands for the revision of the results of the first war."

There are certain people at the moment in the FRG who would like to make the peoples forget how World War II began and ended and who was the decisive force in routing Hitlerism and liberating the European peoples from fascism. The more imminent the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory becomes, the more frequently one hears voices in the ruling coalition's camp saying that the Germans have "no cause for celebration." This was mentioned again quite recently by Kohl. The country is preparing to hold various events in the spirit of "reconciliation and 'forgive and forget.'" But can one forget the hideous crimes of the fascist monsters who were responsible for the deaths of dozens of millions of people? Can one accommodate those who, having failed to draw any conclusions from history, and persistently demanding the revision of the results of World War II, are pushing the world toward a third world war?

The revanchists, gambling on the Bundeswehr's growing strike power and pinning hopes on U.S. nuclear weapons on land and in space, are nurturing sinister plans for a new campaign against the East, but they are futile dreams. The German reich was destroyed in the flames of World War II. There is no going back.

Two states, the socialist GDR and capitalist FRG, appeared on German soil as a result of the rout of Hitlerite fascism. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is a member of a voluntary alliance of sovereign states: the Warsaw Pact. For nearly 3 decades this organization has been an impregnable fortress watching over the gains of socialism and reliably serving the cause of strengthening international security. "The unity of the socialist states," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "is in present-day conditions a very important factor in the consolidation of world peace." Those who are fond of militarist adventures and who champion revanchist ideas will have to face this indisputable fact.

'POLITICAL ROW' IN BONN OVER SILESIAN ARTICLE

LD311056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A political row has broken out in Bonn. The Free Democrats are reproaching the CDU [Christian Democratic Union], the main party in the government coalition, for -- as Baum, the deputy chairman of the FDP, [Free Democratic Party] claims -- providing food for charges of revanchism against the FRG. The CDU leaders are in their turn endeavoring to give the impression that they condemn what they call irresponsibly statements by representatives of the so-called regional association of Germans from Silesia. This matter was discussed today at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG Bundestag.

Here is a late news commentary by Viktor Levin.

[Levin] The direct reason for the stormy debate was an article in DER SCHLESIER, the aforementioned regional association's official publication. In a fit of revanchist rage its author painted a picture of the Bundeswehr bringing back into the bosom of the German state not only former Silesia, which is part of Polish territory, but also other lands which, after the second World War, became Polish, Soviet, and Czechoslovak. This article is so vividly provocative and so frankly reveals the dreams of the revanchists that even those in Bonn who show solidarity with the leaders of the regional association have started to feel uneasy. At the present time even Chancellor Kohl has been saying that the article in DER SCHLESIER is of no benefit to the FRG.

Certain circles on the Rhine are now attempting to present the article as the fruit of the overheated imagination of its 20-year-old author, but this kind of explanation, and incidentally the assurances of Chancellor Kohl, give rise to more questions than they provide answers. Why, for instance, is a 20-year-old young man, who has no grounds for calling himself a Silesian, preaching revanchism? Who brought him up to do this? The question concerning the publication of his ravings is of no less importance. After all, he himself is not the publisher of DER SCHLESIER. As for Chancellor Kohl's complaint about the damage done by this article, one gets the impression that the form of expressing revanchist views and the excessive frankness are not to his liking, but nothing more.

It is noteworthy that REUTER in its report on the political row that has broken out in Bonn begins by recalling the fact that despite a sharp argument over the main slogan for the forthcoming gathering of the Silesian regional association Chancellor Kohl has agreed to take part in the meeting. I would add that it was precisely after Kohl confirmed that he would attend the gathering that this provocative article appeared in DER SCHLESIER.

Revanchists of all shades and hues feel themselves free in the FRG because state policy is now on their side and because they draw inspiration from official decrees prescribing that Germany be depicted on geographical maps with its 1937 borders, and from statements by the chancellor and by Bonn government ministers to the effect that the present borders are not final. The zealous young man set forth these concepts in DER SCHLESIER in generally accessible language. He only cast aside the diplomatic camouflage and presented revanchism in its naked form. However, revanchism itself is not the fruit of his imagination but the fruit of Bonn's official policy, and no one on the Rhine can escape that fact.

Ostrogorskiy Commentary

DW010723 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] It has been learned from Bonn that Thomas Finke, author of the notorious article in the revanchist newspaper DER SCHLESIER, at one time received training in psychological warfare in the Bundeswehr. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy has this to say:

While at first it could only be assumed that the article in the press organ of the so-called Silesian Association was a well aimed provocation and not just a blunder by a brazen greenhorn, this has now been fully confirmed. Thomas Finke did not in fact act on his own; he was backed by people who know perfectly well what they want. What do they want?

The answer to this question must be sought in the peculiarities of the current international political situation that is characterized primarily by the Soviet- U.S. agreement to hold negotiations aimed at preventing another nuclear missile race and the militarization of outer space. This agreement, which has been received with relief everywhere, apparently does not suit those people who would like to exploit a further worsening of the international tensions for their own ends.

These people have instructed the provocateurs to block those efforts that might remove the danger of nuclear war facing mankind and not to allow any understanding between states with different social systems or between the members of the military-political groups facing each other. In what way can this instruction be better carried out than by calling for the destruction of the existing borders in Europe and for the incorporation of foreign territories -- and with the force of arms, on top of everything? This is exactly what Mr Finke did in his article in DER SCHLESIER.

The 40th anniversary of the smashing of the Hitlerite empire is approaching. On the occasion of this memorable date, people throughout the world, and especially in Europe, will be thinking about the lessons of the past war. Linked with this are thoughts about the preservation of peace on our planet. The FRG plays a considerable role in these thoughts because, more than any other European state, it ought to be interested in developing international cooperation and preventing a nuclear conflagration.

Yet, understanding among peoples and the FRG's cooperation with the peace forces is exactly what least suits the revanchists and militarists in the FRG. If they had their way, they would even widen the gulf between the FRG and its Eastern neighbors--a gulf that has developed as a result of Bonn's conflicting attitutde toward the postwar arrangements in Europe and that has been created by a policy that, even after the treaties with the East and after the CSCE Final Act, does not hesitate to distort the law and that would like to acquire the right to recreate a Germany within the old borders.

What could undermine mutual trust even more than the call for sending the Bundeswehr eastward under revanchist colors? This is exactly what the provocative writing was all about. It is unnessary to draw attention to the firmness of the borders of the socialist states and of the parties of the Warsaw Pact, or to the fact that they are securely protected and that any attempt to violate them would mean a much swifter defeat for the aggressor than that of Hitlerite Germany.

However, this is not yet the most important lesson of the 20th century. The main lesson is that wars must be prevented. For this reason, intolerance of every provocative blunder must be the most important component of any national policy.

Is such intolerance in evidence? Unfortunately, it is not. To be sure, agitator Thomas Finke was expelled from the CDU, but this was obviously done only to localize the scandal and let the storm blow over. They prefer to say nothing about the political background of this hair-raising challenge and about everything that has made such a provocation possible in the first place.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Kohl has reaffirmed that he will participate in the Silesian meeting under slogan that could well have sprung from the pen of a Mr Finke. Is it not enough for Bonn that politicians, public representatives, and the press of many East and West European countries have leveled charges of revanchism against the FRG? Has it really become so pigheaded in its belief that it does not have to heed political realities, the commandments of common sense, and the principles of international law?

FRG ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

DW010707 Moscow International Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Here is our commentator Valentin Sakharov, who will talk about 8 May 1945 and the FRG:

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, permit me to begin right away with the number 40. What does 40 mean, you ask. The answer is years; for 40 years, all of Europe has enjoyed peace and security. This is the longest period of uninterrupted peace that this continent has experienced this century. You will say that all this is just fine, but what does this fact have to do with the number 40?

The answer is a lot -- an awful lot. It is by no means just a coincidence that there has been peace in Europe for more than one generation. It is basically, primarily, and fundamentally the result of the liberation of many European peoples and countries from the fascist and Nazi dictatorship of the German Third Reich.

In a few months, the people of Europe, but not just Europe, will solemnly commemorate 8 May 1945. For all neighbors of the Third Reich as well as for many Germans this day was one liberation: liberation from Nazi rule, from slavery, and from fascist terrorism.

In the GDR, this day is also called the Day of Liberation, and it is celebrated accordingly and solemnly. What about Bonn and the FRG? High-ranking Bonn politicians do not accept the word liberation; they do not like to hear about the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich. In Bonn, in political Bonn, they are moving backwards toward revanchism. Consider, for example, the programmed meeting of the Silesians and the expressions of nationalism, which following World War I was one of the forces paving the way for fascism.

Still, the 40th anniversary of liberation from Nazi and fascist rule provides the realistically thinking, democratic, and reasonable forces in the FRG with a very great opportunity. These forces can make it demonstratively and emphatically clear to the high-ranking politicans in Bonn that it is impossible for the FRG to have a serious and democratic domestic and foreign policy if the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich is not taken into consideration and if there is no full recognition of the existing state borders and political realities in all of Europe.

Only in this way can better prospects be opened to the FRG -- prospects for really good-neighborly relations with all European states.

People in the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR, and other socialist countries, as well as probably also in Western countries, do not expect every German coming to their country or other European countries to cover himself with ashes and crawl on hands and knees to the concentration camps. No one is trying to extend the term collective guilt, a term that was greatly disputed at one time in the FRG, to the children and grandchildren of the war generation, despite all the crimes committed by the war generation of Germans in Europe and despite the fact that this generation did not have the strength to free itself from fascist terrorism and Nazi rule.

However, it is expected in the Soviet Union and in Europe that the things that happened will not be just passed off in the FRG with a shrug of the shoulders. It is expected that the postwar generations in the FRG will not follow such people as Czaja, Hupka, Mertes, and others who do not intend to participate in the liberation celebrations. Despite the machinations of such people as Czaja, Hupka, Mertes, and others, it is hoped in Europe that the FRG postwar generations will participate in the liberation celebrations throughout Europe on 8 May this year. Europe will welcome this.

'HEILBRONN APPEAL' WANTS U.S. MISSILES OUT

LD301508 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 30 TASS -- The main demand of the "Heilbronn Appeal" is to immediately discontinue deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West German territory and remove already sited "Pershing-2" missiles. This has been emphasized during a press conference in Heilbronn at which the document was introduced.

The appeal was sponsored by prominent figures of the city of Heilbronn on the outskirts of which a missile accident occurred resulting in the death of three U.S. servicemen and injuring 16 people. However, the consequences of the explosion, as has been repeatedly pointed out by representatives of opposition parties and the democratic public of the FRG, could have been more disastrous. Among those who have already put their signatures to the appeal are representatives of the SDPG, the Greens party, Communists, trade union activists, and workers in the fields of science and culture.

It was announced at the press conference that a campaign to collect signatures to the "Heilbronn Appeal" is to begin in many cities of the FRG in the coming days.

NATO 'CENTRAL GUARDIAN' EXCERCISES IN FRG END

LD310032 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 30 TASS -- NATO exercises code-named, Central Guardian, came to an end in West Germany today. Some 70,000 servicemen, mainly from U.S. and West German forces took part in the exercise alongside thousands of tanks, armored personnel carriers and other types of military equipment.

This militarist show drew protests from the peace loving public of the F.R.G. During the exercises a massive anti-war demonstration under the slogan "Only the policy of peace and disarmament can ensure security" was held in Hessen (Land Hessen), the venue of the headquarters of the exercise command.

The demonstrators described as false the assertions of NATO and West German Government to the effect that the exercises promoted security interests of West Germany.

The latest winter exercises of the North Atlantic Bloc forces, the biggest in the entire post-war period, caused extensive damage to the landscape and motor roads of the Lands where they were held: In Hessen District for example, the damage is estimated at 25 million Deutsche marks.

U.S. AMBASSADOR PRESSURES BELGIUM OVER MISSILES

LD302158 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov.

The United States is putting pressure on Belgium in a bid to make it agree to the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles. The U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, Geoffrey Swaebe, resorted to open pressure on the country's government, making a public statement at a time when the population is mounting protests against the implementation of the U.S. and NATO dangerous plans.

In an attempt to turn the balance in favour of the United States and other pro-Atlanticist forces, the American ambassador demanded that the right-centre coalition government of Wilfried Martens and Jean Gol do not put off the deployment of Euromissiles, alleging that a delay would weaken the position of NATO allies. At that, Swaebe resorted to ill-concealed threats against the government.

The United States is seeking to dictate its will to the Western European partners, disregarding the interests of the peoples in these countries. Washington already imposed on Britain, West Germany and Italy American first-strike nuclear missiles despite opposition from an overwhelming majority of the population. At present, it is trying to carry out a similar operation in Belgium despite the fact that about 80 percent of its population are opposed to their country's transformation into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles.

The pressure on Belgium is being exercised at the level of the U.S. ambassador, Secretary of State George Shultz and Pentagon Chief Caspar Weinberger, and even President Ronald Reagan himself. This was highlighted during the recent visit to the United States by Prime Minister Martens and Minister for External Relations Leo Tindemans. Washington enlisted the support of its closest allies West Germany, Britain and Italy, as well as NATO General Secretary Lord Carrington -- in its pressure on the Belgian Government.

Levin Commentary

LD010111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] In a dispatch from Brussels, a correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports that Swaebe, U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, demanded that the Belgian Government carry out the NATO decision to deploy American cruise missiles on Belgian territory. Here is our news commentary -- Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Practically all the leading NATO countries put pressure on the Belgian Government. At the command from Washington, both Bonn and London persistently reprimand the Belgian ministers that it certainly will not do to delay matters concerning cruise missile deployment let alone to refuse to deploy them.

Judging by a DPA dispatch, Genscher, FRG foreign minister, tried to persuade Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, that deployment is allegedly essential for the success of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons. The very fact there is pressure which, literally with each passing day assumes an ever more cynical nature, unequivocally bears witness to the fact that NATO's leaders do not renounce at all the implementation of the plans to turn the territory of a number of West European states into a bridgehead for first-strike weaponry. Now that accords have been reached concerning Soviet-U.S. talks, hopes have tangibly risen in West Europe that the continent will be able to shake off the burden of the American missiles. The public places great hopes in the coming talks.

The statement by Soviet leaders to the effect that our country is ready to fulfill its side of the bargain, gives rise to a wide response. In these conditions, those that advocate NATO plans face an increasingly difficult task, but the casuistic ploy to which the West German foreign minister resorted shows that they even try to use the Soviet-U.S. accord concerning the talks for purposes that have nothing in common with the task of preventing space militarization and limiting nuclear weapons.

However, the point is not only -- and not so much in the improbable propaganda somersaults of the NATO men -- the point concerns the very essence of the problem; after all, continued buildup of American nuclear arms in West Europe does not simply create additional difficulties for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks but also threatens them. It is known that the USSR proposed a freeze on nuclear arms at the present level. Apart from that, during the meeting in Geneva with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko did warn that should the United State continue deployment of medium-range nuclear arms, it would put a question mark over the coming talks. They know this in Washington, and they also know this in Bonn.

Nonetheless, U.S. statesmen put pressure on Belgium, striving to get its agreement to the speediest possible deployment of cruise missiles, while Genscher, FRG foreign minister, in his desire to facilitate this, resorts to arguments distorting the truth. The truth is this: that the course aimed at further buildup of American medium-range nuclear arms in West Europe can undermine the Soviet-U.S. talks, and those who follow such a course place serious responsibility upon themselves.

U.S., NATO OPPOSE GREEK NUCLEAR WEAPONS STAND

LD301834 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The Greek Government's positive initiatives in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, meet with hostile reception both in Washington and at the NATO headquarters. Greece is subjected to constant and impudent pressure, and this undisguised political pressure is accompanied with back-stage maneuvering.

One such attempt to make Greece fall in line behind Washington and NATO was Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger's Tuesday interview, granted to several Western news agencies. After expressing frustration with the stand taken by Athens in relation to American nuclear weapons, he warned that if Greece decided to remove those weapons from its territory, that would allegedly impair its security seriously.

There are, according to American reports, 60 units of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Greece, which have been deployed there under an agreement that is nearly 25 years old and without any endorsement by either the parliament or any other legislative agency of Greece. Those weapons have been placed under undivided American control in circumvention of Greek authorities.

The stationing of those weapons, as a matter of fact, has from the very beginning been subordinated to the aim of tying Greece more tightly up to NATO's military machine and using them as a means of military and political pressure.

The present Greek Government, which vigorously supports the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, stands for a complete withdrawal of American nuclear weapons from its territory. This was declared once again by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at a press conference in New Delhi, where he attended a meeting of the heads of state and government of six nations. He said there that Athens had notified the U.S. Administration that if it failed to take steps to remove nuclear weapons from Greek territory, then Greece would take independent steps.

The Pentagon stubbornly pressed for the modernization of nuclear storages in Greek territory, but those solicitations were declined by Athens. Washington now undertakes another step, seeking, under the guise of the replacement of old-type nuclear munitions with updated ones, to preserve its "nuclear presence" in Greece. But Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said, was going to have neither updated nor obsolete American nuclear munitions in its territory.

It is not difficult to see why Washington and NATO are so fiercely opposed to the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans: This step would result in a complete removal of American nuclear weapons which have been installed in Greece contrary to the will of the Greek people.

The Papandreou government's course, marked by a desire to have greater independence in key political problems, peaceful initiatives and realism, enjoys extensive support in Greece and has evoked positive response in the international community.

U.S., NATO GUILTY FOR LACK OF CYPRUS RESULTS

LD302349 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Nicosia January 30 TASS -- A statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) on the problem of Cyprus has been issued here today. In the statement it is noted that noticeable progress was attained after three rounds of negotiations in New York with the mediation of the U.N. secretary general. Unfortunately, the latest summit meeting between President of Cyprus, head of the Greek community of the island Spiros Kiprianou and leader of the Turkish community Rauf Denktas did not justify the hopes that were laid on it.

American and NATO imperialists are to blame for the lack of results at the negotiations. It is exactly American and NATO imperialists who bear responsibility for the creation of the Cyprus problem itself, for all dangerous crises that the Cyrpus people experienced. The main obstacle to the quest for a fair settlement of the Cyprus problem are incessant attempts of the United States and its NATO allies to resolve that problem in their narrow mercenary interests which run counter to the interests of the Cyprus people.

AKEL warns against attempts to take solution of the Cyprus problem out of the U.N. framework and to direct it onto the path of imperialist Camp David type "settlement". The people of Cyprus, the document stresses, is [as received] firmly against such plans.

The AKEL Central Committee's Political Bureau, it is noted in the statement, comes out against chauvinistic tendencies in both Cypriot communities, since they lead to disunity of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and serve only imperialist plans of partitioning the island. In this connection the Political Bureau calls upon the Turkish Cypriot community to become aware of the grave danger to Cyprus because of the unresolved Cyprus issue.

AKEL strongly denounces British imperialism which instead of liquidating its military bases on the territory of the island, plans to hand them over to the United States. Cyprus is not for Britons or Americans, the statement stresses. The island belongs to the Cypriot people -- Greeks and Turks.

The party declares in support of the efforts of the U.N. secretary general, aimed at political settlement of the Cyprus problem, it is noted in the document.

COSTS FOR UK TRIDENT MISSILES ESCALATE

LD301024 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] London January 30 TASS -- British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, speaking in the House of Commons, has confirmed that the British Government does not intend to abandon plans to rearm the country's submarine fleet with a new nuclear-missile system, the "Trident-2".

The Tory cabinet endorsed plans for the modernization of British nuclear forces in 1980. At that time the government asserted that costs of the "Trident-2" system would not exceed 5,000 million pounds sterling. Since then the cost has more than doubled and amounted, according to official estimates, to approximately 10,000 million pounds sterling. However, the opinion of the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH is 12,800 million pounds sterling should be reckoned a more real figure.

Deputies of Parliament from opposition parties have condemned the Conservatives' plans. They stated that to adopt this nuclear-missile system is not only a dangerous step in the intensification of the nuclear arms race but will also become a heavy burden on the country's eocnomy. The defense minister of the "Shadow Cabinet", Labourite Denzil Davies, the high rate of the U.S. dollar and the weakness of the British national currency will add millions and millions of pounds sterling to the cost of the "Trident-2" programme. A revision of the government plans with regard to the "Trident-2" system has been demanded by David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party.

GREENLAND QUITS COMMON MARKET EFFECTIVE 1 FEB

LD311749 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov reports: It has been announced in Copenhagen and Brussels that Greenland quits the Common Market as of February 1. The head of the Greenland Landstyre (government), Jonathan Motzfeld, explained in an interview with Danish newsmen: "We want to be the masters of our island and our destiny. Our 'no' to the Common Market is a manifestation of the Greenland people's desire to have economic and political independence."

Even as far back as 1972, when the question was just being decided of Denmark's entry into the EEC, most Greenlanders were opposed to the move. But in Copenhagen and at the EEC headquarters in Brussels they did not want to heed the islanders' voice.

Greenland's climatic and natural conditions are extremely rigorous: 85 percent of its territory are bound by ice and only a narrow coastal strip is fit for habitation. For centuries, the local people have been dependent solely on fishing and seal hunting.

After the island joined the EEC, however, it is the bureaucrats in Brussels that have begun distributing quotas on the fish catches in the territorial waters of Greenland, and well-equipped flotillas from West European countries have descended on the local fjords in force. They have employed rapacious catching methods, depleting the waters around Greenland of fish and leaving the local population without their means of subsistence. The fishing monopolies' plunder of the territorial waters of Greenland has caused widespread discontent on the island and a mounting desire to withdraw from the Common Market.

The Greenlanders maintain vigorous efforts not only to be economically and politically independent but also to make certain that the skies over the island be peaceful. The Landsting (parliament) of Greenland had decided to proclaim the island a nuclear-free zone. But the practical implementation of that decision has been blocked by the Pentagon. In 1951, after Denmark joined NATO, it was made [to] accept an agreement which provided for establishing two major American military bases in Greenland.

American politicians and military now claim that there are no nuclear weapons at the military bases there. But Greenlanders remember only too well the January 1968 crash of an American bomber near Tule. The plane had been carrying hydrogen bombs which did not explode only thanks to a lucky chance. The island's population does not believe the American claims and makes perisitent demands that its territory be free from nuclear weapons.

The example of the Greenland people is instructive, showing graphically the troubles brought to small countries in Western Europe by the Common Market and the aggresive NATO bloc.

OPENING OF ITALIAN CP PLENUM REPORTED

LD301903 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Rome January 30 TASS -- A two-day plenary meeting of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the Italian Communist Party opened here today. It will discuss the political situation in the country. The report at the plenary meeting was made by the secretary general of the PCI Alessandro Natta.

REAGAN REMARKS ON MIDDLE EAST CRITICIZED

LD272232 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text[Moscow January 27 January TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has made another attempt at reviving his so-called "Middle East initiative". Speaking in Washington yesterday at a press conference for representatives of independent U.S. radio networks, he stated that the "peace proposal", put forward by the United States, is ostensibly the best way to success in a settlement in the Middle East because, as he said, it is based on continuation of the Camp David agreements and on UN resolutions.

Noteworthy is the fact that the U.S. President's statement was made precisely at a time when more and more states, Middle Eastern ones, in the first place, come out in support of the idea of solving the protracted Middle East conflict within the framework of an international [word indistinct] under the UN auspices with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

However, as is clear from the U.S. President's pronouncements, it is precisely this constructive way which [words indistinct] and its "strategic ally" -- Israel. Like before, they would like to "solve" the Middle East problem by imposing every kind of separate deal upon the Arabs, deals which take into consideration only Tel Aviv's expansionist interests. So, the U.S. leaders try to "reanimate" the Camp David agreement [words indistinct] which have proved their utter untenability and fruitlessness, by presenting them in a new wrapping as a "Reagan initiative".

The U.S. President is not embarrassed in any way by the fact that the Camp David resulted in further expansion and intensification of Tel Aviv's aggressive attacks. Neither is he checked by the fact that the U.S. "new initiative" was rejected by an overwhelming majority of Arab states. In particular, King Husayn of Jordan and other Arab leaders have repeatedly stated their refusal to embark upon the Camp David lines. They support the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The mass media of Arab states point out that the United States, owing to its overtly pro-Israeli orientation, has fully undermined their confidence in the USA as a impartial mediator in Middle Eastern affairs. Despite official assertions as to striving for peace, Washington has proved in actual fact that the essence of its Middle East policy is, contrary to the interests of the peoples of the region, to impose advantageous-to-the-United-States ways upon the Middle East.

The U.S. aim is to increase Israel's military superiority over the Arabs and to use it as a regional gendarme. A mere enumeration of facts shows that the U.S. Administration proceeds along the lines of strengthening the Israeli military machine and the strategic alliance with the aggressor. The facts include a continuous increase in U.S. military aid to Tel Aviv, joint exercises in the Mediterranean, and pressure on Lebanon for the purpose of making it agree to Israeli terms at the talks at Al-Naqurah. It is no wonder that Israel, availing itself of such support from "peace-makers" across the ocean, becomes increasingly obstinate and its annexionist appetites grow from day to day. Incidentally, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is now in the U.S. capital, is holding talks on the strengthening of the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli military alliance and on an increase in U.S. military aid to Tel Aviv.

So, the U.S. initiative which Reagan began to speak of again is really the "best way", not to peace, but to perpetuation of tension and instability in the Middle East, which is fraught with dangerous consequences not only for the region but for the whole world as well.

Constructive collective efforts within the framework of a specially convened international conference on the Middle East, and not the way of separate deals, are the only right and effective means to ensure a genuine and lasting Middle East settlement. This is precisely the goal of the Soviet Union's proposals on a Middle East settlement, the proposals which were put forward in summer last year.

SUPREME SOVIET, SUDAN'S NUMAYRI EXCHANGE CABLES

PM311622 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity for the friendly Sudanese people on the country's national holiday -- the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In the reply telegram the Sudanese president expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the cordial congratulations and best wishes.

LIBYAN RALLY PROTESTS U.S. 6TH FLEET MANEUVERS

LD311731 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Tripoli January 31 TASS - A mass demonstration of protest against provocative maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coasts was held in the capital of Libyan Jamahiriya, today. The demonstrators carried placards and chanted slogans condemning Washington's provocation.

A new anti-Libyan campaign of U.S. militarists, says a statement adopted by the demonstrators, is fresh proof of the fact that state terrorism has been institutionalized as one of the means and methods employed by the White House in the pursuit of its foreign policy. However, neither the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet nor brusque and unceremonies remarks coming from Washington can intimidate the Libyan people of steer it away from the road of independent development.

The Libyan news agency JANA has reported that mass demonstrations and rallies of protest against the provocative maneuvers of the Pentagon were held in other cities of the country.

UNITA, MNR 'HAIR-RAISING BRUTALITY' NOTED

LD311632 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

The events of the last few days testify to an intensification of anti-Angolan and anti-Mozambican terrorist actions by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] groupings which are in the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pretoria racists. During a raid on a village in the Angolan province of Bengo on Monday UNITA bandits killed 32 people, mostly women and children. In Mozambique, MNR gangs blew up a high-voltage power transmission line which caused a power failure in Maputo, and then stage a number of acts of sabotage on the railway. The Mozambican news agency AIM says that white saboteurs, based in the territory of South Africa, took part in the latest actions against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The bandits, fearing an inevitable retribution, wreak their vexation on the civilian population, kidnap and kill foreign specialists, and display hair-raising brutality and sadism. Many UNITA detachments, pressed back by Angolan regular Army units, have become gangs of highway robbers. To recruit new members and to stage terrorist actions the leaders of the MNR use potent drugs in order to boost the "moral" of their men.

Had it not been for support from the outside the demoralized and increasingly isolated gangs would have been eliminated long ago. The American and South African arms and equipment they use as well as witness reports by prisoners of war leave no doubt as to who directs and supports an extensive campaign of economic sabotage and terror against independent states in the south of Africa. The peace accords signed by South Africa are only used to gain time and to draw political and propaganda benefits. By giving all-round support to the MNR and UNITA bandits -- who are called in the West "guerrillas" and "insurgents" -- Pretoria and Washington want to destabilize the Frontline States. They are trying with the help of terrorists to make the Governments of Angola and Mozambique abandon their independent policies and make political concessions as well as to change the political situation in the south of Africa in their own interests.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING CONGO AMBASSADOR

LD232216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received today in the Kremlin Jacob Okanza, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to the USSR, at the latter's request in connection with his forthcoming departure for home.

ORTEGA CLAIMS U.S DAMAGING NICARAGUAN ECONOMY

LD311519 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Buenos Aires January 31 TASS -- The chief task of the Government of Nicaragua is to ensure peaceful conditions for the progress of the Nicaraguan society, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in an interview with the newspaper CLARIN.

To fulfill this task, he went on to say, it is essential to strengthen the country's defenses, to safeguard the revolutionary gains and promote all round progress of the economy. The economic crisis through which Nicaragua is living is rooted in the legacy of the Somoza dictotorship. It is exacerbated by the undeclared war the United States conducts on Nicaragua.

Today, the president said, mercenaries are trying to disrupt coffee harvesting. They resort to arson, intimidation and killing of coffee harvesters. However, the population of the country displays high discipline, staunchenss and a lofty sense of duty.

Daniel Ortega highly praised the assistance rendered to Nicaragua by socialist countries, African, Asian and Latin American states. In conjunction with that he made note of the lofty role played by the Nonaligned Movement which opposes interventionist plans of the United States and advocates non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In case of an armed intervention in Nicaragua, the president stressed, the aggressor would imminently be defeated not only by Nicaraguan people but the people of the whole of Latin America.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA EXPLAINS 'BIG PINE' PURPOSE

LD311748 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 31 TASS -- U.S. military exercises code-named Big-Pine-3, due to begin on the territory of Honduras in a few days are a component part of preparation for a direct U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua, said President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Thousands of U.S. officers and men would take part in the exercises, the president said. For the first time ever U.S. armor units will also be involved in the exercises which are to be deployed near the Nicaraguan borders.

A fresh militarist provocation started by the Reagan administration in Central America becomes especially dangerous in the conditions when the White House is doing everything possible to sabotage the process of peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region. Washington torpedoed the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks in Manzanillo, Mexico. It is putting up obstacles in the way of peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group countries and demonstrated disregard for the principles and Charter of the United Nations, boycotting the International Court of Justice in The Hague which is considering Nicaragua's complaint accusing the United States of criminal aggression.

All those facts demonstrate that Washington is still staking heavily on the use of brute military force against Nicaragua, not excluding a direct intervention of U.S. troops. The United States is only waiting for a convenient moment for an armed attack on the Republic of Nicaragua and can devise any lie to justify its criminal designs, Nicaraguan president stressed.

USSR OFFICIALS REMARK ON CHERNENKO'S HEALTH

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

NC312042 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Exerpt] Moscow, Jan 31 (AFP) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko "is currently resting in the Moscow region," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today in a first official comment here on reports that the Soviet leader is ailing or recovering from ill health.

The spokesman, questioned by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Mr. Chernenko's continuing absence from public view, did not specify where the Soviet leader was, nor how long his rest would be.

But his remarks contrasted with statements in Athens by a top Soviet official, who told a Greek Socialist daily TA NEA that Mr. Chernenko "is working, is participating actively in party affairs."

East-West Expert Arbatov

NC311541 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Athens, Jan 31 (AFP) -- A top Soviet official was quoted in a Greek newspaper today as expressing hope for Konstantin Chernenko's recovery, without saying what the Soviet leader's illness was.

"I hope he will recover", said Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of East-West relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in an interview with the Greek socialist daily TA NEA.

Mr. Arbatov is in Athens for an international peace-disarmement meeting organized by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The Soviet official said that Mr. Chernenko, 73, who has not been seen in public since December 27 and is believed to suffer from emphysema, "is working, is participating actively in party affairs".

TASS reported last week an address by Mr. Chernenko to a meeting of the Politburo, which exceptionally had failed to meet the previous week, but later a Foreign Ministry spokesman reufsed to say whether in fact the Soviet leader had been at the meeting.

Soviet officials have been relatively open in conversations with visiting foreign dignitaries about the fact that Mr. Chernenko is not well, in contrast with the facade that was put up around his predecessor Yuriy Andropov. He was said almost to the moment of his death in February 1984 to be suffering from no more than a cold.

[Text of Arbatov interview with TA NEA cited above is published on page AA 14.]

CHERNENKO, OTHER LEADERS SIGN AKSENOV OBITUARY

PM311825 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 February in its First Edition publishes on page 3 an obituary of N.F. Aksenov, first secretary of Altay CPSU Kraykom, giving details of the deceased's life and signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, K.M. Bogolyubov, V.A. Karlov, N.Ye. Kruchina, Ye.Z. Razumov, L.A. Gorshkov, S.I. Manyakin, A.P. Filatov, I.Ye. Berezhnyak, T.M. Zhuravleva, Yu.S. Znamenskiy, A.T. Katunin, V.T. Mishchenko, Yu.V. Nazarov, A.N. Nevskiy, V.I. Ovchinnikov, V.V. Postolnyy, V.D. Savinov, M.M. Sidorov, A.I. Shulga, M.V. Karamayev, F.D. Ivankov, Ye.Ye. Parfenov."

KUZNETSOV VIEWS USSR POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOVIETS

LD311744 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- The main form of the socialist system of government of the people, for the people and by the people in the USSR are the soviets of people's deputies. Born out of the revolutionary creativity of the broadest proletarian masses in the course of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia, whose 80th anniversary is being marked in these January days, the soviets have at all stages of struggle and construction embodied the ideals of socialist democracy, reflected the trends of historical progress and met the tasks facing the country. This is said by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, writing in the latest issue of the KOMMUNIST journal.

He stresses that the bodies of power act as an indispensable, truly invaluable school of political experience for millions of working people, really ensuring their involvement in deciding state affairs and educating them as masters of their country, managers of its riches and destinies. These distinctive features of the soviets are vividly manifest today in the extensive preparations under way for the forthcoming February 24 elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and autonomous republics and the local government bodies.

The article says that since the establishment of the soviet system of government, the number of eligible voters going to the polls on election day has increased all the time. Whereas in the 1926 local elections the voter turnout amounted to 50.8 percent, in 1934 it grew to 85 percent and has exceeded 99 percent ever since 1939. By contrast, having lost faith in the possibility of really influencing the outcome of elections, many ordinary citizens in the West decline to go to the polls. Suffice it to say, Vasiliy Kuznetsov points out, that the number of American voters taking part in congressional elections over recent years has been as low as under 40 percent. This apathy, "escape from life", which is, on the other hand, also a kind of social protest, is evidence of a deep crisis gripping the political system of capitalism.

Touching on the present day international situation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov says that the Soviet people have to tackle the tasks of peaceful construction amid an exceptionally complicated international situation. In its pursuit of world domination, the United States is putting the arms race into ever higher gear, increasing military spending, building up its nuclear-missile potential and rudely meddling in the internal affairs of other states and nations.

The article stresses that the USSR's cooperation with socialist countries will continue to develop consistently and in an all-round way. It embraces joint actions on the international scene in the campaign for peace and the mutual sharing of experience and serves to foster the feelings of internationalism and strengthen friendship between socialist countries.

The author says that the USSR's relations with developing countries are also expanding all the time. It is essential vigorously to oppose aggressive imperialist quarters, while at the same time using every lever for improving interaction with those countries which are prepared by practical actions to help defuse international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. All this is called upon to serve the overriding objective, that of ensuring favorable international conditions for the peaceful life and work of the Soviet people and delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrope, the article says.

LAW EXPERT ON LAWBREAKING IN ECONOMIC SECTOR

PM311134 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,500-word interview with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Ye. Lukashova by journalist Yu. Feofanov. The article, entitled "Work Initiative and Legal Norms" and carried under the "Legal Dialogues" rubric, deals with aspects of law-infringement in the economy. Lukashova acknowledges that the "economic mechanism is still far from perfect" and that "one of many reasons for infringement of the law by managers is that enterprise leaders' initiative is often unjustifiably restricted." However, she insists that the "black economy" cannot be tolerated and that "the law is the law." With regard to economic leaders who justify breaking the law from "'noble motives' and necessity" -- in order to meet targets and so forth -- the interviewee says that while such actions "may of course temporarily rectify the situation in a particular enterprise," "initiative which circumvents the law brings disorganization" and "demoralization." She says that the "legal position of 'moonlighters' is not sufficiently well-defined," but acknowledges that "these 'enterprising people' fill a certain vacuum in our economic life." She points out inadequacies in certain wage system. Lukashova concludes by saying that "a lot of work is being carried out to improve economic legislation" and reemphasizes that the law must not be broken "under any circustances."

KAZAKH CP'S MIROSHKHIN ON CADRE PROBLEMS

PM301031 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,400-word interview entitled "Aspect of a Leader" in which O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, answers questions from PRAVDA special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and A. Petrushov in Alma-Ata on an unspecified date. Miroshkhin analyzes the work of leading personnel in Kazakhstan's party committees and emphasizes in particular the "increased responsibility" of those responsible for the promotion of officials. Miroshkhin notes that cadres are still being chosen on the grounds of "personal loyalty, family ties, or regional favoritism" and that this is "absolutely intolerable." Miroshkhin condemns the lack of "objectivity" of those party officials who permit officials to be transferred to other posts of responsibility when they have previously been censured for misconduct. Miroshkhin stresses the role of primary party organizations in ensuring the correct training of leading personnel and calls for improvements in the placement and training of cadres if the republic's successes in the 5-year plan are to be consolidated and its "difficulties and unresolved problems" tackled.

USSR LITERACY RATE CONTRASTED WITH WESTERN STATES

LD301522 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin reports: A total of over 106 million people in the Soviet Union were studying in some way or another last year, the country's Central Statistical Board reported last Saturday. It added that 158 million people in the USSR, or 90 percent of its gainfully-employed population, today have either secondary or higher education qualifications.

This is a result, which is not, of course, yet the final result, of the enormous efforts taken by the Soviet Government over the years in the field of public education. Socialism has thus been able in a historically short span of time to create a highly-educated society in a country where three-quarters of the population could not read or write before 1917 when the czarist system was ultimately toppled by the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution. The rate of literacy in the coutry now stands, according to statisticians, at 99.7 percent, with the illiterate 0.3 percent of the population being citizens of the oldest-age category.

What had made possible the staggering changes that have taken place over less than seven decades? In the Soviet Union all kinds of public education, including the university stage, are tuition-free, the government allocates tens of billions of roubles out of its budget on the public education schemes every year, and both the local government authorities and the higher agencies of state power keep constant watch on the practical implementation of the law on universal and compulsory secondary education, making sure that it is carried out scrupulously. It is all this taken together that has made it possible over the decades to ensure the practically 100-percent coverage by the school education system of the school-age children as well as opportunities to receive special education at any level to practically all those willing to have such training.

The Soviet Union's achievements in creating a highly-educated society look especially impressive as compared with the situation in the field of public education in a number of developed capitalist countries. NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG wrote recently, for example, that from 600,000 to three million West German citizens can neither read nor write. At the same time, according to GENERAL ANZEIGER, 60,000 children under 14 in West Germany are, instead of studying, employed on jobs which are not allowed to be given in that country to children of that age. In Britain in 1984 there were registered two million illiterates and in the United States nearly 23 million of them.

Such are the contrasts between the two worlds. Whereas socialism has proved in practice its ability to create a society of total literacy and a high level of education, capitalism continues to demonstrate that it is unable to give education, and consequently an opportunity to take a worthy place in society, to all.

NEW REPUBLICAN MINISTER APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Belorussian Education Minister

WA311100 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 12 January carries on page 1 a 100-word BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, dated 11 January 1985, announcing that the Presidium has relieved Mikhail Garilovich Minkevich of his duties as Belorussian minister of education in connection with his retirement. Lyudmila Konstantinovna Sukhnat, formerly a Minsk Gorkom secretary, was named minister of education in Minkevich's place.

Kazakh Installation Minister

WA311300 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January carries on page 1 a 30-word decree of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet announcing the appointment of Ye. G. Yezhikov-Babakhanov as minister of installation and special construction work. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. The same paper carries on page 4 a 30-word statement announcing that the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Boris Mikhaylovich Yerzhanov of his duties as minister of installation and special construction work in connection with his retirement.

Uzbek Minister of Agriculture

WA291000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 January carries on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, announcing the appointment of Akmal Ikramovich Ikramov to the post of Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture.

Page 4 of the same issue carries an announcement under the rubric of "Chronicle" that former Minister of Agriculture Abdukarim Abdukadyrovich Urkinbayev was relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

Uzbek Justice Minister, Others

WA300900 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 January carries on page 1 two decrees totaling 100 words, both from the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and dated 17 January 1985. The first announces the appointment of Bakhadyr Gulamovich Alimdzhanov to the post of Uzbek SSR minister of justice. The second announces the appointment to the posts of first deputy and deputy chairman of the Uzbek People's Control Committee of, respecitvely, Madamin Rakhimov and Baltabay Kurbanbayev.

Page 4 of the same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA carries, under the rubric of "Chronicle," a notice that former Uzbek minister of justice, Naman Burikhodzhayev, was relieved of his duties in connection with transfer to other work. The two Uzbek People's Control Committee deputies replaced, Boris Grigorevich Mirzabekov and Sakhab Rashidov, were relieved of their duties in connection with their retirement. (Note: Naman Burikhodzhayev occupied the post of minister justice for just over 5 months, the announcement of his appointment to the position having appeared in PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 16 August 1984)

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO ALLEGEDLY UNABLE TO SPEAK

NC011209 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has been unable to speak for a week following a stroke or heart attack, the NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR weekly reported today.

Its communist affairs expert K.S. Karol reported "the Soviet first gave this information in confidence to U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Arthur Hartman, assuring him that the current Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva would not be affected."

"We have learned from other sources that Chernenko's doctors are able to keep him alive, but not to restore his speech." "The damage caused by the attack was irreversible," the article said.

The report said that the Soviets requested Mr Hartman to explain to the White House that their collegial type of leadership would eliminate any risk of a power vacuum in the Kremlin.

In Moscow, where a similar rumour has been circulating in Asian communist circles there, the U.S. Embassy refused to comment on the affair.

American newsmen in Moscow said that at their last briefing with the ambassador, Mr Hartman mentioned rumours of "pneumonia or a stroke" without any further details. They were sceptical that the Soviets would have first informed Mr Hartman.)

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the Soviet president was "currently resting in the Moscow region", in the first official comment on reports that Mr Chernenko was ailing. He has not been seen in public since December 27, and is believed to suffer from pulmonary emphysema, a condition that causes acute shortness of breath.

EDITORIAL VIEWS YEAR OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM311048 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "New Stage of the Experiment"]

[Text] Labor collectives of a further 26 union and republic ministries have begun working under the new management conditions. Their rights of financial autonomy have been extended, and their independence and responsibility for the results of their activity have been stepped up. The economic experiment has thereby entered a new stage and now embraces sectors which account for more than 11 percent of industrial output, including approximately 62 percent of machine-building output. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko's work "Up to the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism" emphasizes, the all-around perfection and improvement of the forms and methods of socialist management is one of the foundations of the party's efforts aimed, above all, at completing the intensification of the country's economy.

What are the advantages of the new management conditions? They may be judged on the results of the year's work of the pioneers of the economic experiement. The greatest success is probably the considerable increase in attention paid to questions of improving effi iency. The economic, technical, and social development plans have begun to be worked out and fulfilled appreciably better in labor collectives of the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian food industry, Belorussian light industry, and at Lithuanian local industry enterprises. Having entered the new economic year, the participants in the experiment have a clear program, know the extent of remuneration for results, and have drawn up effective incentive systems for excellent workers.

The task of ensuring deliveries of output strictly in accordance with contracts, or schedule, and conforming to the planned product range is at the center of the attention of those working under the new conditions. The incentive system which is used for just such a shift in management has justified itself. This circumstance should be regarded as a substantial qualitative change in the economic activity of labor collectives and in their orientation toward unconditionally satisfying the needs of the national economy.

The new management conditions undoubtedly heighten the vested interest of the experiment's participants and increase their responsibililty for the level of production efficiency. The measures adopted are to ensure the comprehensive impact of economic levers and incentives on the main factors of intensification. In particular, the minimum demands on labor collectives for improving the utilization of material resources have been defined more clearly. Additional normatives have been set for certain machine-building ministries -- to reduce material expenditure by 1.5 percent in cost terms per ruble of commodity output during the year. If they fulfill or exceed that demand, they have the right to additionally increase deductions for social development, but if they fail to fulfill it this fund will be reduced. As regards labor productivity, each percentage increase in it, as previously, brings the collective a palpable contribution to economic incentive funds. The experiment's participants can clearly see what losses they are incurring because of the squandering of work time and vigorously seek to reduce them. And the experience of enterprises which have already worked under the conditions of the experiment attests that this realistic: They secured the entire increase in production with the same or even a smaller number of workers. The effectiveness of economic levers which prompt people to strive for higher labor productivity has now been enhanced still further. In particular, the stability of economic normatives for the formation of the wages fund has been strengthened, while the number of workers has ceased to be a factor determining its size.

It has to be remarked that at the first stage of the experiment the new management conditions did not fully affect the rate of acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This circumstance has been taken into account at the present stage. In the system of plan indicators the targets for the development, introductions, and assimilation of new equipment have been advanced to the forefront, and incentives for the production development fund, its size has been increased, and material and technical provision for noncentralized capital investments has been improved.

In the very near future the experiment's participants, chiefly machine builders, are to complete the state certification of output of the greatest national economic significance. A procedure has been determined for them involving the timely application of markdowns on the wholesale prices of products which have not been granted the right to the top and first quality categories. The interest of machine builders in increasing production of export products has also been enhanced. Targets for the assimilation and production of export products are now approved in the plans.

Experience of the past year has shown that high results are achieved at those enterprises where work on studying the conditions of the experiment and skillfully introducing them into the practice of management has been well organized. It is extremely important for those who have now joined in the experiment to understand that these conditions do not operate of their own accord -- what is needed is extensive daily organizational, economic, and educational work. Analysis shows that it still has not been brought up to the proper level in certain republic ministries. Instances of a spasmodic approach are frequently encountered, and the necessary training system has not been organized for economic cadres. It happens that economic departments and banking and financial organs interfere unjustifiably in the affairs of enterprises and prevent their leaders from adopting and realizing responsible and effective decisions.

The correct course has been taken in improving the economic machinery. But what has been and is being done is merely the start of great and complex work. Many unresolved questions still remain. A vigorous search for new approaches, forms, and methods of management is needed. There is room for every specialist, every economic executive and party worker, and everyone working today under the conditions of the experiment to take an active part in this search. Party committees and economic organs must organize the matter so that all the participants in the experiment clearly know, and skillfully apply its principles.

RSFSR CSA FIGURES SHOW 1984 ACHIEVEMENTS

LD010527 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The RSFSR CSA [Central Statistical Administration] has reported that in 1984 the scope of public production in the Republic increased, its efficiency improved, and growth in the people's prosperity was achieved. The total volume of industrial production increased by 3.7 percent, and higher rates than the industrial average were achieved in the electrical power engineering, gas, chemical, and petrochemical industries as well as in machine building and metal processing.

Advanced consumer goods growth has been assured. The tasks for the production of certain products, however, have not been fulfilled, in particular in oil extraction including gas condensate.

Last year, R61.7 billion worth of agricultural products were produced -- an increase of over 3 billion compared with the average annual volume of the preceding 3 years of the 5-year plan. There was an increase in livestock products of all categories.

Measures were continued for social development and for an increase in the people's well-being, including spending on housing and social and cultural amenities. Four-fifths of the national income was directly allocated to this. Accelerated growth in real income among the population was achieved. Almost 6 million people improved their living conditions, and a total area of 18.5 million square meters of rural housing were built. It is to be added that, last year, all the union republics successfully fulfilled the tasks set by the USSR socioeconomic development plan in the volume of production and labor productivity.

MORE ON ICEBOUND SHIPS IN TATAR STRAITS

Food Ship Breaks Through

LD311809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Summary] Today the refrigerator ship (Vasiliy Vasnetsov) succeeded in breaking through the ice barrier in the Tatar Straits and delivering foodstuffs to Magadan port with the help of powerful icebreakers and transport ships. The port had been blocked for several days as a result of the extremely difficult ice conditions in the Sea of Okhotsk, with the Tatar and La Perouse Straits blocked by heavy icing.

Ten Ships Still Stranded

LD311810 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] A rescue operation is continuing in the Straits of Tartar off the Soviet Pacific Coast, where 10 ships were stranded in ice. This is the worse winter for navigation in the past 25 years. Large ice floes have blocked the approaches to ports and disrupted ferry services between Sakhalin Island and the mainland. Three icebreakers are now leading the ships in trouble out of the dangerous zone. Another icebreaker is heading for the area.

BRIEFS

WHITE SEA HEAVY ICE -- The atomic icebreaker Sibir has completed escorting the first convoy of vessels in the White Sea heading for Arkhangelsk. There is extremely heavy ice in the White Sea at the moment. Such thick and strong ice has not been seen in the Arkhangelsk area in the past 65 years. Even ice-class cargo vessels have not been able to get through the White Sea. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Jan 85 LD]

NEW COAL HORIZON -- A new horizon has been put into operation at the Ukraina mine under the Voroshilovgrad coal mining association. It is located at a depth of 660 meters. To reach it, the main shaft had to be deepened by 135 meters, 5.5-km tunnels had to be cut, and thousands of meters of conveyor lines had to be installed. The new coal horizon is estimated at more than 40 million tons of high-quality fuel. Some 760,000 tons of this will be extracted in 1985. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0745 GMT 9 Jan 85 AU]

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION DISMISSES DEVELOPMENT

PM311508 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 2

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Commission Sesssion"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex held 28 January has examined the proposals drawn up by the USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other interested organizations on further developing and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and related sectors of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990.

It was noted that party and soviet bodies and enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex have carried out major measures to develop agriculture in this zone. Between 1976 and 1983, the fixed production capital of kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 80 percent, power capacities increased by 60 percent, and 2.2 million hectares of drained and irrigated lands were opened up. The policy of improving the social and consumer conditions of rural workers' lives is being consistently implemented. All this has made it possible to achieve a perceptible increase in the volumes of production and state purchases of agricultural output.

At the same time, the attention of ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex and economic bodies of the RSFSR was drawn to the unused reserves and potential for increasing production efficiency. In certain oblasts and autonomous republics of the Non-Chernozem Zone a backlog has built up in the fulfillment of plans for the purchase of the basic farm and livestock products, and insufficient attention is being paid to questions of improving soil fertility and reducing losses of output during production, transport, and storage. Some construction ministries have not met their targets for the commissioning of major agro-industrial complex facilities.

The commissioning agreed in the main with the proposals submitted by the USSR Gosplan and RSFSR Council of Ministers on increasing gross agricultural production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone in the 12th 5-Year Plan and on amounts of capital investments and material and technical resources allocated for these purposes. It was pointed out that priority must be given to implementing measures to ensure the assimilation of reclaimed lands, the commissioning of housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer facilities, and hard-surfaced farm roads, the consolidation of the manufacturing base of feed production, and the construction of facilities for the storage and processing of agricultural output. Each enterprise and organization of the agro-industrial complex must at the same time do specific work to increase the efficiency of the production potential that has been created.

The commission also approved the measures proposed by the USSR Gosplan on improving the organization of the purchase and treatment of sheepskins and furs. Measures were drawn up to increase people's material interst in this work. The draft resolutions on these questions will be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers.

P.M. Khodos, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex; delivered a report on the work being done in Kirgizia to ensure the well organized wintering of livestock and boosting the production and purchase of livestock output during winter. The relevant ministries and departments in the republic are instructed to take urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings in this work with a view to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 targets for state purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and other livestock products.

The commission examined thoroughly the question of mitigating the harmful effect of heavy agricultural machinery on the soil. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and other ministries and departments engaged in building and updating tractors, trailers, self-propelled machines, transport facilities, and other equipment and in improving the production techniques of mechanized field work were instructed to observe strictly the recommendations of scientific research institutions on reducing soil compaction.

MID-JANUARY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM291443 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jan 85 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by Agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The greater part of the [mid-January] 10-day period was cold over most of the USSR European territory. Particularly frosty weather was observed in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the western half of the Ukraine, and Moldavia, where mean air temperatures were 5-12 degrees below average and varied from minus 15 to minus 25 degrees. Precipitation (5-10 mm) fell everywhere with the most significant fall (11-30 mm) in the North Caucasus Region, the east of the Central-Chernozem Region, and central and northern oblasts of the Central Region.

Winter grain crops and grasses were under quite a deep snow cover (over 20 cm) over most of the territory with snow to a depth of more than 30 cm in the Northwest, North, and Volga-Vyatka Regions and the north of the Urals Region. Thus forests posed no danger to them in those regions. Fairly mild weather was observed in the Transcaucasian republics. Winter grain crops have resumed growth in Azerbaijan and Georgia, but in Armenia they were in a state of winter dormancy for most of the 10 days.

The weather in the farming regions of West Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Kazakhstan was predominantly mild for the time of the year, with temperatures close to perennial average or even 2.4 degrees above it. On some days, however, considerable frosts were recorded (minus 25-minus 35 degrees, with minus 15-minus 20 degrees in Kazakhstan). Irkutsk Oblast and the Transbaykal region were cold, with 35-45 degrees of frost (as low as minus 50 degrees at snow cover level). Precipitation fell 1-3 days but was negligible (1-10 mm): 15-30 mm fell in the southern half of Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts and in parts of Taldy-Kurgan, Semipalatinsk, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts, where precipitation was recorded on 4-8 days (with 45-85 mm in the extreme south of Chimkent Oblast). There was snow cover everywhere. Winter grain crops were under snow mainly 20-25 cm deep but 30-40 cm deep in places.

The mild weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. Maximum air temperatures ranged from 2-10 degrees (with 11-20 degrees in the south of the area and minus 1-minus 10 in the mountain regions of Kirgiziya and Tajikistan). It turned cold in the middle of the 10-day period and there were heavy snowfalls in a number of places. It became warmer again in the last few days of the 10-day period. Winter grain crops resumed growth in Turkmenistan and in southern Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The cold weather persisted in the Far East. The heaviest frosts were recorded in the middle of the 10-day period (ranging from minus 30-minus 40 degrees). The heaviest precipitation (6-15 mm) fell in the Maritime Kray and southern Khabarovsk Kray, while in the remaining areas there was only 1-5 mm or, indeed, none at all. There was snow everywhere varying in depth from 5-25 cm.

FRG PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS USSR DEPLOYS MORE SS-20'S

LD261141 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jan (DPA) -- The Soviet Union increased the number of its SS-20 nuclear missiles to 405 launching systems, according to Juergen Todenhoefer, CDU/DSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] parliamentary group disarmament spokesman. A regiment with nine SS-20 systems is currently en route to an unknown destination in the Soviet Union, a statement in Bonn on Saturday by Todenhoefer says. In the past months at least, 4 more regiments, each with 9 SS-20 launching systems, advanced from the Urals zone over 1,000 km into the USSR western military districts; their accuracy in regard to West Europe therefore increased.

DOSAAF CHAIRMAN ON MASS DEFENSE WORK MONTH

PM311445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Interview with Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "Raising Patriots" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In our country's cities and villages a mass defense work month has started in order to mark the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. It is being held at the decision of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and will continue until 23 February.

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office asked Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, to reply to questions connected with this event.

Question: Comrade Fleet Admiral, tell us please about the aims of the present month and its special features.

Answer: The aim of the month is to further improve the education of working people and youth in the heroic traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the USSR Armed Forces, and to involve broad sections of the population in mass defense work. The aim is important and noble, and there is no doubt that the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the DOSAAF, working under the leadership of party organizations, will do everything to achieve this aim.

The special feature of the month is expressed by the motto under which it is being held: "Our shock labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" The atmosphere of high political and labor activeness among Soviet people, aroused by the important events of preparation for the victory jubilee and the next party congress and also by the forthcoming elections to the republic supreme soviets and local soviets, is undoubtedly setting its seal on the content of the month.

There are more than 100 million people in the ranks of the defense society today. Many of these people are working in shock fashion at plants and on kolhozes and sovhozes. With just as much enthusiasm they are engaged in public initiatives and mass defense work. This can be said, for example, of the activists of Bryansk Oblast and indeed many other DOSAAF organizations. Front-line soldiers and veterans of the Armed Forces take an active part in mass defense work. Their meetings with young people and tales of the heroism of Soviet servicemen and the Communist Party's role in achieving the victory exert a tremendous educational influence.

Question: What does the month's program envisage regarding stepping up the military-patriotic education of young people and preparing them for a higher standard of service in the ranks of the Armed Forces?

Answer: A great deal. Talking in very general terms, this includes lectures and reports on a heroic theme, a movie festival of military-patriotic films, various thematic evenings, the aforementioned meetings between young people and war participants and Army and Navy servicemen, agitation runs [agitprobeg], military training campaigns, relays, sporting events with technical and military applications, and reviews of creative technical work.

These measures will be carried out everywhere, in all villages and cities, taking account, of course, of local conditions and possibilities. However, whatever the conditions, DOSAAF organizations are oriented toward ensuring that all measures arouse not just the intellect but also the emotions of young people, and evoke pride in our country and its Armed Forces.

Question: What contribution can commanders, political organs, and Army and Navy party and Komsomol organizations make to the resolution of the month's tasks?

Answer: Commanders, political organs, and Army and Navy party and Komsomol organizations are doing a great deal to ensure that the defense society resolves successfully the tasks imposed on it. Their contribution to the conduct of the month can be considerable. Trips to units and ships and familiarization with the weapons, hardware, life, and combat training of servicemen enjoy great popularity among young people. We hope that during the month thousands of activists of mass defense work will be given broad opportunities to visit their Army and Navy friends.

For their part, the defense society's primary organizations would like to have servicemen visit them. Such meetings are particularly important for students of the defense society schools, which prepare young people for service in the Armed Forces. In the DOSAAF training organizations of some cities -- Tula, Kiev, Baku, Bryansk, and others, for example, such meetings have become traditional. But there are still several places, unfortunately, where servicemen are rare visitors to the defense society schools. I would like to hope that the month will serve as a stimulus to step up this work.

A wide field of activity is opening before military schools. Many DOSAAF primary organizations of general education schools, vocational and technical schools, and VUZes have plans for familiarization with the life and training of military school students. I would like the schools during this period to open their doors hospitably and to ensure that the meetings with young people are well organized and become joyful and memorable events. This will promote the fostering in young people of love for the heroic profession of Soviet officer.

CONFERENCE OF BALTIC FLEET KOMSOMOL HELD

PM301431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Our correspondent report under the general heading "Komsomol Conferences"]

[Text] Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet -- A fleet Komsomol conference has been held in an atmosphere of high exactingness and a creative approach to the resolution of the tasks facing Komsomol organizations during preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The keynote speaker, Vice Admiral I. Alikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the fleet's political directorate, and those who addressed the conference -- Fleet Commander Admiral I. Kapitanets, Comrades I. Yermakov, V. Ponomarev, and P. Kashauskas, and others -- cited a whole range of interesting and instructive facts. Year after year the leaders in the socialist competition are those military collectives whose Komsomol committees and bureaus are led by Captain A. Melnikov, Lieutenants V. Basov and A. Shcherbak, and other comrades. Komsomol activists under the leadership of their senior comrades carry out much individual work here.

However, as the conference stressed, this is not the situation everywhere. There was sharp criticism in particular of the Komsomol committees and bureaus of which Captain I. Musiyenko and Lieutenant V. Korolik are members. The Komsomol leaders here have a passion for generalized appeals and the generation of paperwork.

Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the conference. Taking part in the conference's work were Colonel General M. Tereshchenko; Rear Admiral V. Loskov; P. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Kosomol Central Committee; A. Khandogin, secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee; A. Bogomolov, secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, and Ya. Saarniyt, secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee.

SQUARE IN KUYBYSHEV RENAMED FOR DMITRIY USTINOV

PM301638 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Ziyeminsh report: "In Memory of D.F. Ustinov"]

[Text] Henceforth one of the most beautiful squares in Kuybyshev, where the Glory Monument soars heavenward, will bear the name of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, and eminent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, whose road in life started here on the banks of the Volga. A bronze bust of him has been set up near the Glory Monument.

The square renaming ceremony was held in Kuybyshev 28 January, in accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the commemoration of D.F. Ustinov. A memorial plaque was set up on the front of an apartment block.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN GEN OBOYANSKIY OBITUARY

PM301003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[V.P. Oboyanskiy obituary]

[Excerpts] Major General Vladimir Pavlovich Oboyanskiy, chief of the Moscow Higher Command School of Road and Engineering Troops and member of the CPSU since 1950, has died in his 56th year after a long and serious illness.

S.K. Kurkotkin, A. T. Altunin, P.I. Sysoyev, I. M. Golushko, N.S. Rozhkov, G.T. Tarasov, V.P. Timonin, A.S. Klemin, F.I. Komarov, V.G. Zaytsev, N.F. Vasilyev, A.S. Gusarov, V.N. Ivanov, and Yu. A. Davydov.